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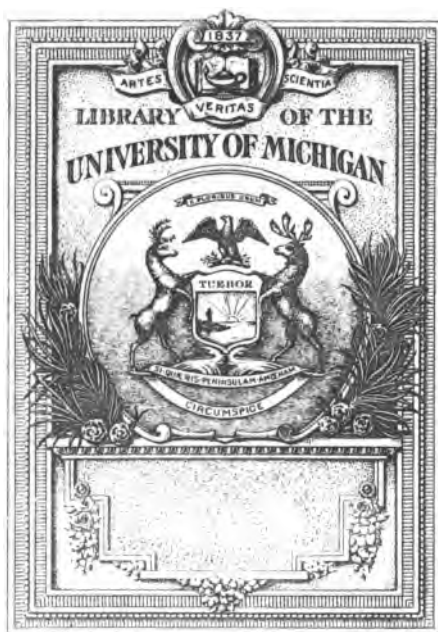
Library Science
Wm. W. Bishop
442
6-8-1928

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THE GIFT OF
Wm. W. Bishop.

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THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

U.S. LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

REPORT OF THE
LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

AND

REPORT OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LIBRARY
BUILDING AND GROUNDS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30

1916



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1916



This volume is for sale by the
SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS
Government Printing Office
Washington, D. C.
Price, 40 cts.

Library Science
Wm. W. Bishop
448
6-8-1928

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FORM OF GIFT OR BEQUEST TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

**"TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, TO BE PLACED IN THE
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS AND ADMINISTERED THEREIN BY THE
AUTHORITIES THEREOF."**

LIST OF OFFICERS

LIBRARIANS SINCE THE INCEPTION OF THE LIBRARY

- 1802-1807—John Beckley, Clerk of the House of Representatives and Librarian
1807-1815—Patrick Magruder, Clerk of the House of Representatives and Librarian
1815-1829—George Watterston
1829-1861—John Silva Meehan
1861-1864—John G. Stephenson
1864-1897 (*June 30*)—Ainsworth Rand Spofford
1897 (*July 1*)—*January 17, 1899*—John Russell Young
1899 (*April 5*)—Herbert Putnam

LIBRARY STAFF

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

- HERBERT PUTNAM—Librarian of Congress
APPLETON PRENTISS CLARK GRIFFIN—Chief Assistant Librarian
Allen Richards Boyd—Chief Clerk
Jessica Louise Farnum—Secretary

DIVISIONS

- Reading Room*—Frederick William Ashley, Superintendent; Hugh Alexander Morrison, John Graham Morrison, chief assistants
Division of Bibliography—Herman Henry Bernard Meyer, Chief
Card Division—Charles Harris Hastings, Chief
Catalogue Division—Charles Martel, Chief; Clarence W. Perley, chief classifier
Division of Documents—Henry John Harris, Chief
Legislative Reference—James David Thompson, in charge
Division of Manuscripts—Gaillard Hunt, Chief
Division of Maps and Charts—Philip Lee Phillips, Chief
Division of Music—Oscar George Theodore Sonneck, Chief
Order Division—Theodore Wesley Koch, Chief
Division of Periodicals—William Adams Slade, Chief
Division of Prints—Richard Austin Rice, Acting Chief
Semitic Division—Israel Schapiro, in charge
Smithsonian Deposit—Paul Brockett, Custodian (office at Smithsonian Institution); Francis Henry Parsons, assistant in charge
Law Library—James David Thompson, Law Librarian

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

THORVALD SOLBERG—Register of Copyrights

ARTHUR CRISFIELD—Assistant Register of Copyrights

LIBRARY BRANCH, GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Printing—James H. Brodnax, foreman*Binding*—R. C. Lohmeyer, foreman

LIBRARY BUILDING AND GROUNDS

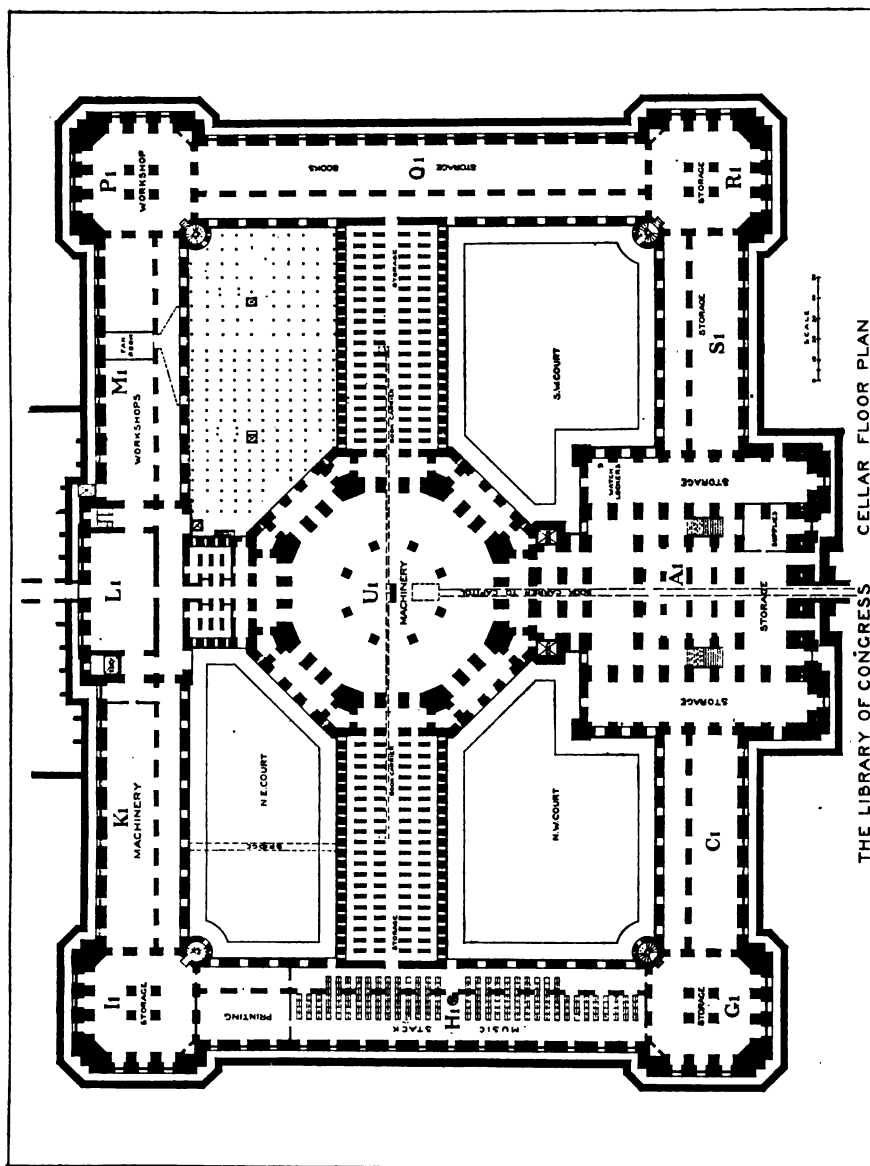
FRANK LLOYD AVERILL—Superintendent

Wade H. Rabbitt—Chief Clerk

Charles Benjamin Titlow—Chief Engineer

Damon Warren Harding—Electrician

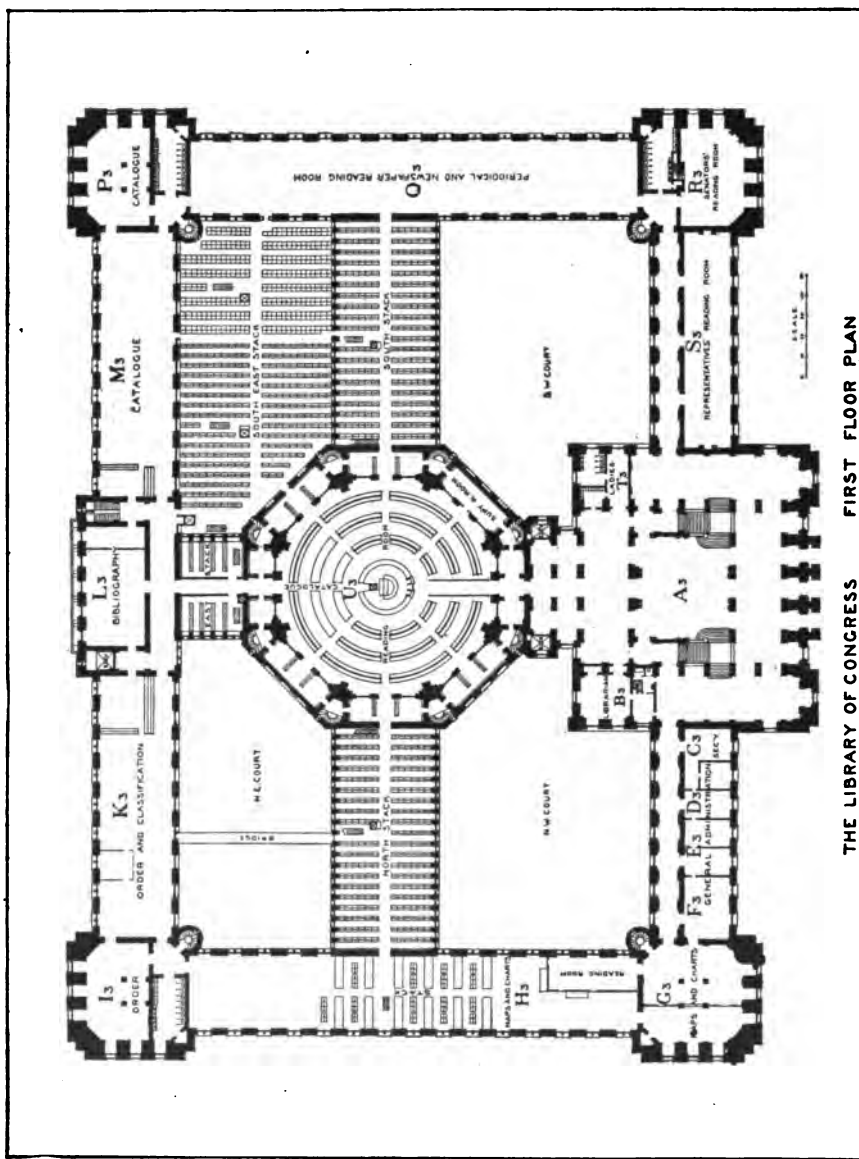
John Vanderbilt Würdemann—Captain of the watch



THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CELLAR FLOOR PLAN

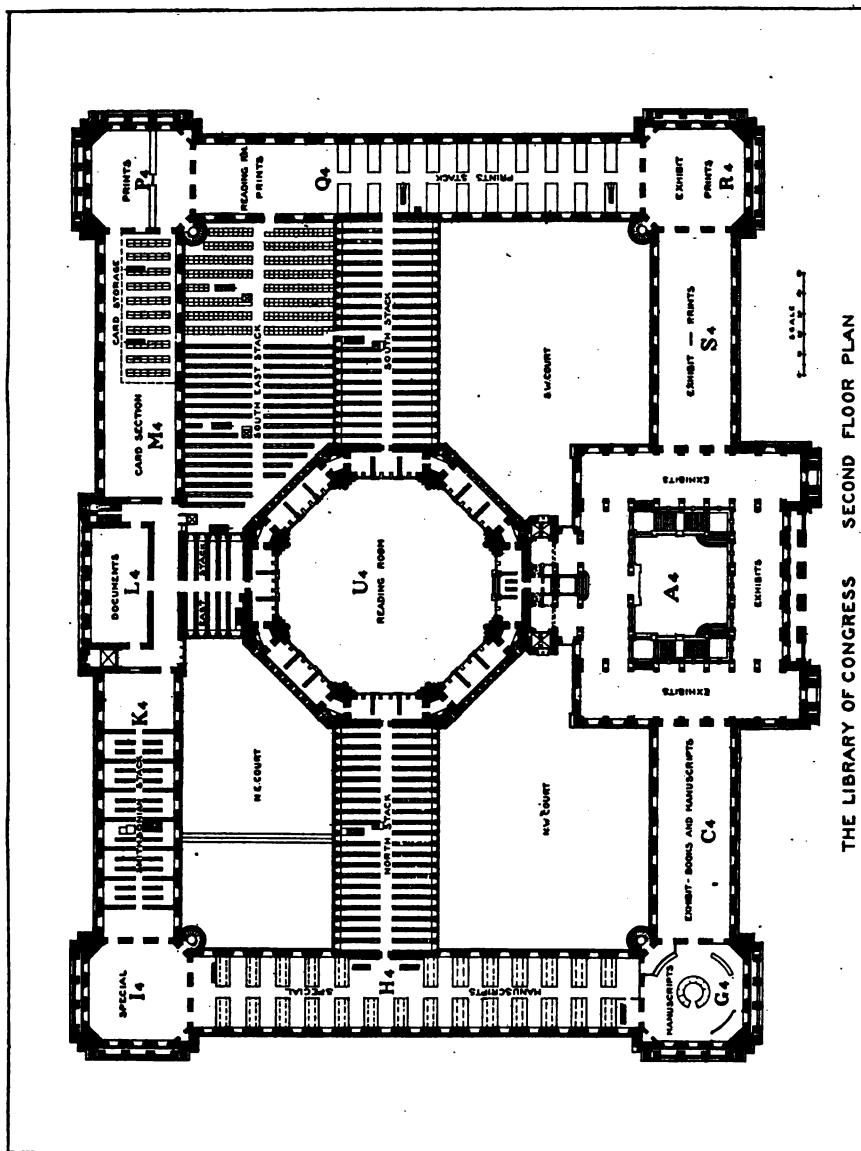






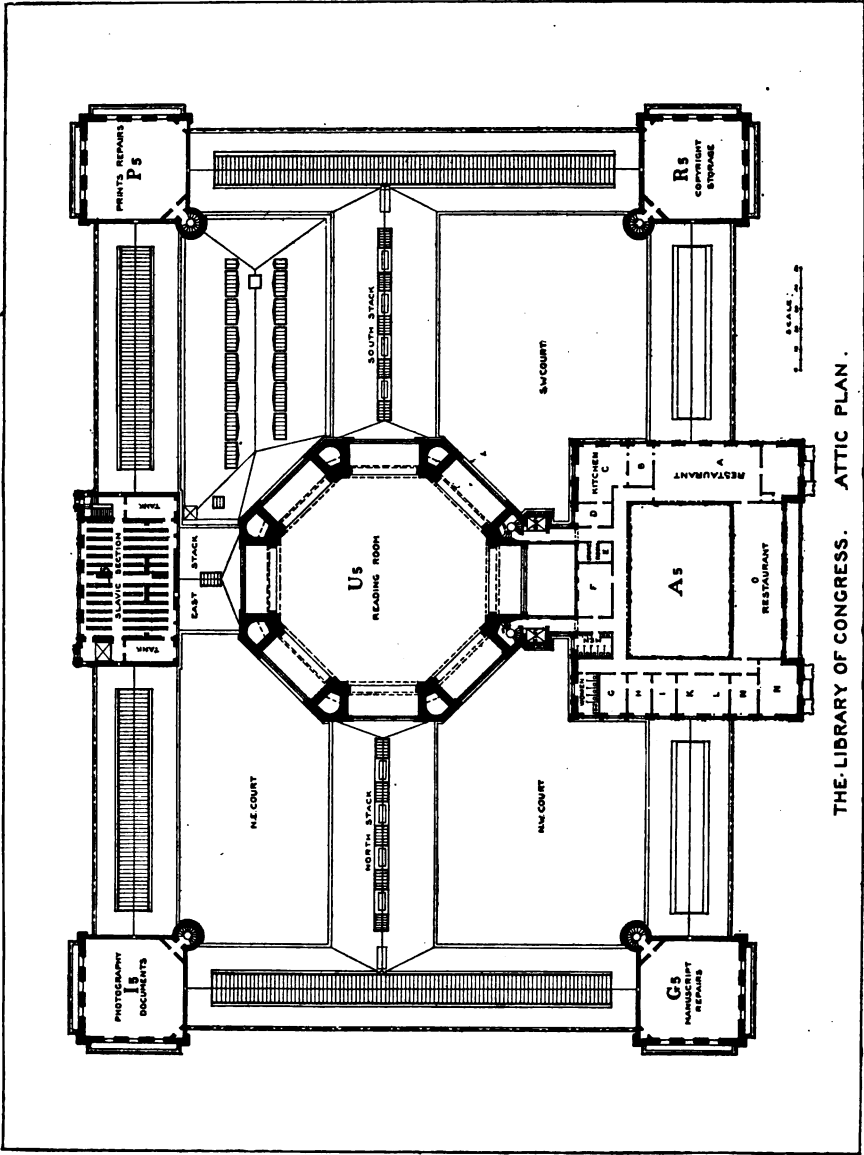
THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS FIRST FLOOR PLAN





THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SECOND FLOOR PLAN





THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. ATTIC PLAN.



REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Washington, D. C., December 4, 1916

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my report as Librarian of Congress for the year ending June 30, 1916. The report of the Superintendent of the Library Building and Grounds (and Disbursing Officer) follows, beginning at page 153. That of the Register of Copyrights is, as usual, attached as Appendix II.

It had been my purpose to devote the (customary) introductory paragraphs to a consideration of the present state of our collections; i. e., an estimate of our resources in material as compared with the total to which we owe a duty. To be significant, however, and truly instructive, such an estimate must involve considerable detail; and the inclusion of it, added to the necessary statements of routine, would, it was found, add unduly to the bulk of the report. I therefore reserve it for a later occasion. In its stead I insert a somewhat full analysis of the operations of the Legislative Reference Service, which in completing its second year has completed also the period (a long, added to a short, session) which seemed necessary as a test of its utility. But I relegate this to the end of the report, so that the customary statistics of routine may be encountered promptly.

SERVICE

There have been no new appointments to important positions. The return, however, of Mr. J. David Thompson, who was able to resume his work in the Legislative Reference Division at the opening of the session, assured to the conduct of that Division the qualities I had noted in my last Report as so invaluable. Upon his recommendation the work itself was more definitely subdivided, questions involving law, to which he has given particular oversight, being assigned to one group of investigators, and the rest to another. Among the higher assistants in the Division the only important change has been the substitution of Dr. P. A. Speek for Dr. J. G. Ohsol, who resigned in January to accept a higher salary with the Federal Trade Commission.

I must note, however, as a loss to one branch of the work—the indexing—the death, last May, of Mrs. A. M. Munson. She was no longer directly in our service, but the qualities which she had shown in it—the specific work she had done in it—had left her in effect a continuing part of its structure. And her interest and good will were such that we should have had recourse to her in any problem requiring outside counsel. The combination in her of a thorough preliminary education, a specialized training, a free and flexible intelligence, a power of close application, and a precision in detail, was notably adapted to work such as this. And her death is a severe deprivation to the scientific treatment of the problems which it presents.

The death in November last of the Chief of our Division of Prints, Mr. A. J. Parsons, was followed within a few weeks by that of one of his three chief assistants, Miss Lucy Ogden, who had been many years in the Division; a woman of cultivation, refined and rendered definite by foreign travel, an intelligent and loyal worker, and with the pleasantest of dispositions toward her associates and the public.

For the conduct of the Division the Library fortunately did not have to go outside to seek a successor to Mr. Parsons, for in Prof. Richard A. Rice it had at hand an expert perfectly equipped who was willing to bridge over the exigency. He is now, therefore, Acting Chief of the Division, and as such extends to its operations as a whole the counsel and direction that for some years past he has rendered to its development in certain branches.

The Chief Cataloguer, referring to resignations, makes appreciative mention of the service of two of his assistants—Mrs. A. F. Stevens and Miss Julia Gregory—who for years have been a main reliance in the higher technical work of that Division. I heartily concur in the appreciation—the more because it is not merely in itself just, but recognizes a type of service little obvious to the general public but, in a research library, fundamental and far-reaching in its consequences; for while a question answered at the Issue Desk may have but a single and momentary importance, a specification given in a catalogue contains a direction which is permanent, and in our catalogue cards, which become part of the apparatus of over 2,000 libraries, becomes also widely influential.

The call upon the National Guard for active service at the border drew from our staff at the outset no less than 17 employees. Twelve were retained in active service and their places in the Library are being held for them. Of the twelve, seven were from the Copyright Office.

Among other changes (merely regrading) in the Copyright Office, some were incidental to the departure from our Service, on May 6, of Ernest Bruncken, who, since November 1, 1909, had occupied the position of Assistant Register—except for the period of the second session of the Sixty-third Congress (through June, 1915), when he was temporarily assigned to the Legislative Reference Division. His place has been

filled—as it had been during that period—by the promotion of Arthur Crisfield, a veteran employee of the Office.

In my estimates submitted last October I again recommended attention to the injustice of the salaries paid in our lower grades, particularly from \$900 down (to \$360). Over half of our staff were still receiving under \$800 *per annum*, and of these practically all from \$600 upward are adults. In the ensuing appropriation bill (for the year now current) the recommendation was recognized by the increase of \$60 (*per annum*) each in the salaries from \$720 to \$900, inclusive. Small as it is, this increase—affecting no less than 110 positions—is a decided encouragement. As shown below, there remain still recommendations for further—or different—advances, to which I shall ask the attention of Congress at the next opportunity.

NOTE.—Since the above was written the resignation has been presented of Dr. E. M. Borchard, who leaves us on November 1 to assume a responsible legal position with the National City Bank of New York. His duties with us will for the present be assumed by Dr. Thompson, who is familiar with them from a previous experience.

I have also to note two significant accessions to our staff, viz, of Mr. Theodore W. Koch, recently librarian of the University of Michigan, who comes to take charge of our Order Division, and of Dr. A. Palmieri, who comes to us from the Harvard Library, to assist in systematizing and perfecting our collection of Slavic literature.

FINANCE

The following table exhibits the appropriations and expenditures of the Library proper and of the Copyright Office for the fiscal year, and the appropriations for the preceding fiscal year and the year now current. Included also are the appropriations for the equipment and care of the building and grounds, expended by the Superintendent.

Report of the Librarian of Congress

11

Object of appropriations	Appropriations 1915	Appropriations 1916	Expenditures 1916	Appropriations 1917
Library and Copyright Office:				
Salaries—				
General service.....	\$264,120.00	\$264,120.00	\$462,063.08	\$270,660.00
Special service.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,954.26	2,000.00
Sunday service.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	9,991.75	10,000.00
Distribution of card indexes	^a 34,968.33	^a 40,709.86	^a 40,302.42	43,000.00
Legislative reference.....	25,000.00	25,000.00	24,886.54	25,000.00
Carrier service.....	960.00	960.00	951.49	960.00
Copyright Office.....	102,580.00	102,580.00	^f 102,552.47	104,440.00
Increase of Library.....	^g 98,000.00	^g 98,000.00	^g 98,000.00	^g 98,000.00
Contingent expenses.....	^b 7,305.95	^b 7,307.79	7,254.06	7,300.00
Total Library and Copyright Office.....	544,934.28	550,677.65	547,956.07	561,360.00
Building and grounds:				
Care and maintenance, including Sunday service.....	80,205.00	79,645.00	79,459.83	83,245.00
Fuel, light, and miscellaneous..	16,000.00	14,000.00	^e 13,960.35	20,000.00
Furniture and shelving.....	10,000.00	17,000.00	^e 16,991.85	10,000.00
Resurfacing west driveway and repairs to stone curb.....				4,000.00
Refitting boiler room and coal vaults.....				2,500.00
Total Building and grounds..	106,205.00	110,645.00	110,412.03	119,745.00
Grand total.....	651,139.28	661,322.65	658,368.10	681,105.00
Printing and binding (allotment not appropriation).....	^c 200,629.24	^c 200,518.49	200,312.17	200,000.00
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard (interest account).....	^d 1,902.55	^d 2,702.55	530.10	^d 2,972.45

^a Appropriations 1915 includes credits of \$1,468.33 on account of sales of cards to Government institutions. Appropriation 1916 includes \$1,120.66 credits on account of sales of cards to Government institutions and \$89.20 yet to be credited. Expenditures 1916 (\$40,302.42) offset by subscriptions covered into the Treasury (\$69,504.92).

^b Appropriations 1915 includes credits 65 cents on account of sales of photoduplications to Government institutions and credit of \$5.30 through return of photostat spools. Appropriations 1916 includes credits of \$1.30 on account of sales of photoduplications to Government institutions and a credit of \$5.85 through return of photostat spools. Includes also a credit of \$0.64 on account of refund of defaulting contractor.

^c Allotment 1915 includes credits of \$629.24 on account of sales of cards to Government institutions. Allotment 1916 includes credits of \$480.26 on account of sales of cards to Government institutions and \$38.23 yet to be credited. Allotment 1916 does not include \$9,000 provided in deficiency act approved September 8, 1916.

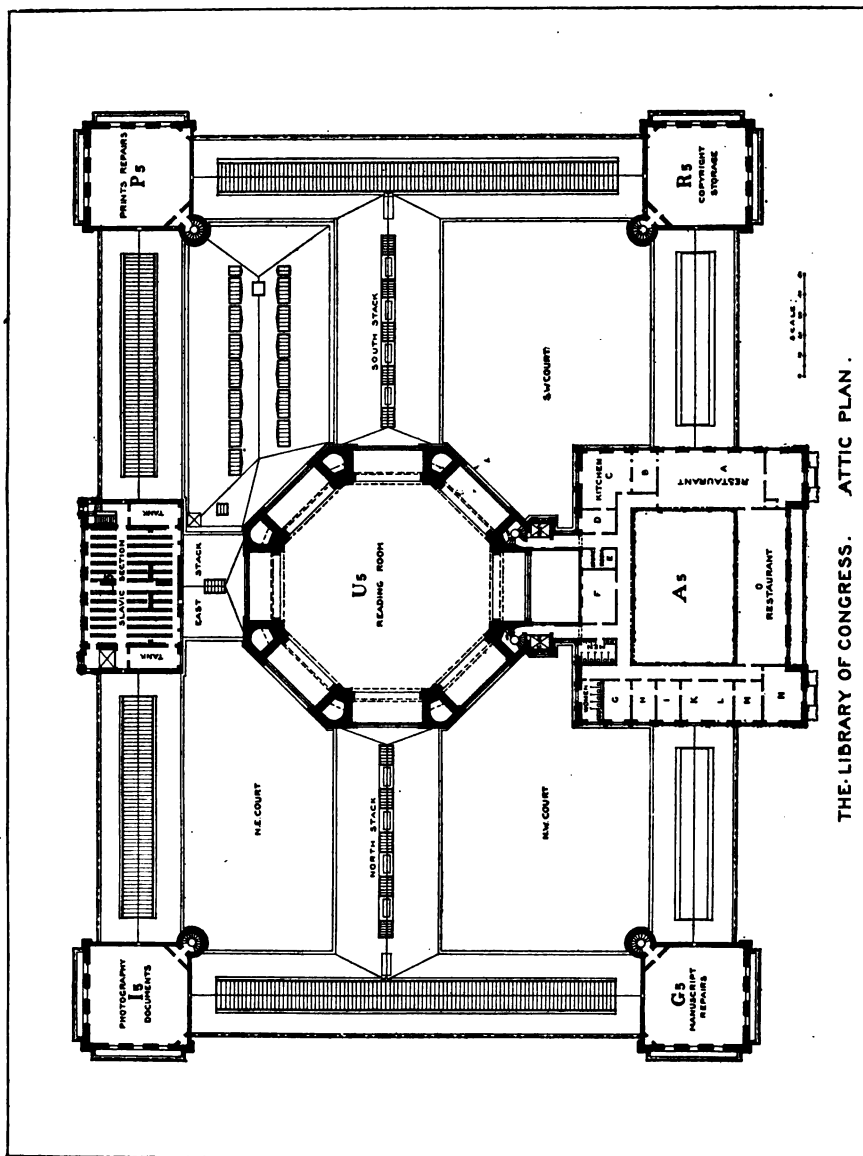
^d Includes balance from preceding year in addition to appropriation of \$800.

^e Expenditures include outstanding indebtedness.

^f Offset by fees covered into the Treasury (\$112,986.85).

^g Exclusive of \$2,000 to be expended by the marshal of the Supreme Court for new books of reference for that body.





THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. ATTIC PLAN.



REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

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At the close of business on July 10, 1916, the works deposited for copyright registration up to and including June 30 had all been recorded, as well as a large part of the publications received since that date.

The Catalogue of Copyright Entries, which since the transfer of its publication from the Treasury Department to the Library of Congress has been issued in four separate parts, was continued in five annual volumes properly indexed.

Copyright business prior to July 1, 1897

During the fiscal year about 2,150 articles received prior to July 1, 1897, were examined preparatory to being credited to their respective entries, and 1,037 were duly credited.

During the past 19 years the business done by the Office was as follows:

Total number of entries.....	2,051,541
Total number of articles deposited.....	3,642,856
Total amount of fees received and applied.....	\$1,649,776.15
Total expenditure for service.....	\$1,409,087.75
Net receipts above expenses for service.....	\$240,688.40

During the 45 years since the copyright work became a business of the Library of Congress the total number of entries has been 2,932,397.

Elimination of copyright deposits

Under authority of sections 59 and 60 of the Copyright act of 1909, 18,357 volumes have been transferred to the Library from the deposits in the Copyright Office during the fiscal year; 5,452 books have been deposited in governmental libraries in the District of Columbia, and 59,256 articles have been returned to copyright claimants, including 12,177 books, 19 photographs, 13,753 prints, 8,642 periodicals, 13 dramatic or musical compositions, and 9,917 motion-picture films.

Panama-Pacific Exposition: Branch Copyright Office

Under the act of Congress approved September 18, 1913, for the protection of foreign exhibitors at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, of articles within the domain of patent and copyright, a branch office was duly opened at San Francisco for the registration of such articles.

This branch office went out of existence by operation of law on December 4, 1915, with the closing of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, on that date. Only a few registrations were finally made. The total expenses involved amounted to but \$7.25, and the unexpended balance of the \$15,000 appropriated (\$14,992.75) reverted to the Treasury on December 31, 1915.

INCREASE OF THE LIBRARY: PRINTED MATERIAL*

(From the report of the Order Division, Mr. Ashley in general supervision until October 15, 1916)

Adopting the count of printed books and pamphlets made in June, 1902, as accurate, the total contents of the Library, inclusive of the Law Library, at the close of the past two fiscal years, were as follows:

Contents of the Library June 30, 1915, and June 30, 1916

Description	Contents of the Library		
	1915	1916	Gain
Books.....	2, 363, 873	2, 451, 974	88, 101
Manuscripts (a numerical statement not feasible).....			
Maps and charts (pieces).....	147, 553	154, 200	6, 647
Music (volumes and pieces).....	727, 808	770, 248	42, 440
Prints (pieces).....	385, 757	392, 905	7, 148

Description	Net accessions	
	1915	1916
Printed books and pamphlets.....	110, 564	88, 101
Manuscripts (a numerical statement not feasible).....		
Maps and charts (volumes and pieces).....	5, 336	6, 647
Music (volumes and pieces).....	23, 853	42, 440
Prints (pieces).....	8, 945	7, 148

* For Manuscripts, Maps, Music, and Prints see under those headings *infra*.

ACCESSIONS:

Books and pamphlets, by sources

The accessions of books and pamphlets during the past two years, in detail, classified by source, were as follows:

How acquired	1915	1916
By purchase.....	30,747	19,905
By gift.....	9,829	10,881
By transfer from United States Government libraries.....	31,060	21,860
From the Public Printer by virtue of law.....	5,979	4,906
From the American Printing House for the Blind.....	66	.....
By International Exchange (from foreign Governments).....	7,612	14,850
Gifts of the United States Government in all its branches.....	4,164	4,216
Gifts from State governments.....	9,634	9,615
Gifts from local governments.....	1,313	3,573
Gifts from corporations and associations.....	559	1,037
By copyright.....	^a 14,780	^b 15,792
By Smithsonian.....	5,783	3,473
By exchange (piece for piece).....	3,085	3,925
By priced exchange.....	599	433
Library of Congress publications (specially bound).....	225	340
Gain of volumes by separation in binding and by binding of books and periodicals previously uncounted or uncounted in their present form.....	6,824	8,531
Total added—books, pamphlets, and pieces.....	132,259	123,337
DEDUCTIONS		
By consolidation in binding.....	4,550	9,794
Duplicates sent in exchange.....	9,306	14,588
Returns of college and library catalogues.....	7,839	10,854
	21,695	35,236
Net accessions.....	110,564	88,101

^a This includes 145 volumes added to the reserve collections.

^b This includes 311 volumes added to the reserve collections.

These tables indicate a considerable decrease in the net accessions as compared with the preceding year, to be accounted for in part by the practical closing of the sources of supply in continental Europe and in part by unusually large deductions of material through consolidation in binding and through exchanges, transfers, and returns. The eliminations, however, though considerably above the average of recent years, were greatly exceeded in 1906, 1908, and 1909.

While no considerable collection of books was received by gift, the aggregate of gifts from thousands of sources—private, corporate, and official—reached the considerable total of 28,285 volumes. Among these may be mentioned "The collection of arms and armor of Rutherford Stuyvesant, 1843-1909, by Bashford Dean," one of 300 copies printed, the gift of Mrs. Rutherford Stuyvesant.

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid gave a copy of:

The Royal commission on the losses and services of American loyalists, 1783 to 1785, being the notes of Mr. Daniel Parker Coke M. P., one of the commissioners during that period; ed. by Hugh Edward Egerton . . . Oxford, Printed for presentation to the members of the Roxburghe club [by H. Hart, at the University press] 1915.

"Dedicated and presented to the president and members of the Roxburghe club in memory of His excellency the Hon. Whitelaw Reid."

One of the reprints made to replace a part of the original edition, lost when the "Arabic" was sunk. cf. slip inserted.

The artist Jan V. Chelminski presented a fine copy of his work entitled:

"L'armée du duché de Varsovie, par Jan V. Chelminski; texte par le commandant A. Malibran" . . . Paris, J. Leroy et cie, 1913.

Mr. H. Yamawaki, Commissioner General of Japan to the Panama-Pacific Exposition, presented a set of "Japanese

temples and their treasures," three portfolios of plates of architectural monuments, sculpture, painting, and allied arts, with text.

The following letter is a gratifying evidence of interest in the Library taken by a resident of India, who gives a number of books in the Hindi language:

RETREAT, MUSSOORIE

1st Sbrawan 1973

The LIBRARIAN, PUBLIC LIBRARY

(read Library of Congress)

Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

DEAR SIR: While on a world tour last year I had the good fortune of spending some months in your beautiful country, when I visited your world famous Library as well.

Though greatly struck with the variety and richness of the literary treasures stored in your institution, I must confess I discovered with something like a shock the total absence of any books in the living languages of India. In order to introduce at least one of these languages to the vast numbers of your readers, I am taking this opportunity of presenting, on behalf of the Nagri Pracharni Sabha, a literary research society in Benares, a set of their publications, as well as a few books on my own behalf.

I hope that you would be good enough to accept these books and place them in a prominent position in your Library in order to attract the attention of, and create interest in, your various visitors.

My desire is to introduce this language in your land through your Library. It is essential that I should mention here that the get-up and binding of the books are not up to your mark. A poor land like ours can not afford to sell literature in costly prints and bindings. Moreover, allow me to remind you of the famous words of the still more famous Swami Vivekananda: "The East carries diamonds wrapped in rags," and I do not doubt that competent scholars would discover rare gems in these books.

I would further state that the books are all in the Hindi language, which is well known as one of the most ancient of the living languages of the world. It is a language spoken by about 125,000,000 people, and is unsurpassed for beauty of expression and depth of thought.

I might mention here that one of the sets sent—"Prithvi Raj Raso"—in three volumes, dates from the thirteenth century Vikrama—i. e., twelfth century after Christ—while others date from the various centuries after that up to the present time.

When I find any indication of some interest in these books taken by yourself and other friends, I shall be glad to induce other publishers of Hindi books to send you their publications as well.

Inclosed please find the bill of lading of the case of books sent through Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie & Co.

Meanwhile, I remain

Yours truly

SHIVA PRASAD GUPTEE

Naudan Saluis St., Benares City, U. P. India

American importing publishers gave some 83 imported works, including 43 from the John Lane Company, 23 from the Frederick A. Stokes Company, and 8 from the Funk and Wagnalls Company.

Mr. P. Lee Phillips, Chief of the Division of Maps and Charts, gave a valuable supplement to Cushing's "Initials and pseudonyms," in five folio manuscript volumes, the results of many years of research by the giver.

My report for 1914-15, in reviewing the growth of our East Asiatic collections, made briefest mention of an undertaking then in progress to supplement and symmetrize the collections, an obligation not merely to American scholarship and in particular to the immediate needs of the scientific bureaus of the government but also to the development of American influence in the Orient. For both the project and its execution in detail the Library is indebted to the interest and enterprise of Dr. Walter T. Swingle, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, in the practical benefits of whose

PURCHASES:
East Asiatic
collections

visit to the Far East in the spring and summer of 1915 on behalf of the Department of Agriculture we were permitted to share.

Dr. Swingle has long been actively concerned in the development of our collections and well acquainted with their contents; he took with him a photographic catalogue of the oriental works in the libraries of Washington and Chicago. To his own impressions of oriental literature he brought the advice and counsel of native scholars in China and Japan. His commission to purchase for us resulted in adding to our shelves 271 Chinese works in 13,061 chüan (books) bound in 4,945 volumes, 176 Japanese works bound in 770 volumes, 3 Korean works bound in 7 volumes; 2 sets of Chinese and 9 sets of Japanese periodicals (2,169 numbers) bound in 170 volumes; making a total of 5,892 volumes (1,409 volumes received between March 20 and June 30, 1915, and 4,481 volumes received since July 1, 1915).

The endeavor was to supplement our existing resources along lines likely to prove important in the near future. The more significant groups embraced in the present acquisition were these:

PURCHASES:
Chinese literature

(a) Early printed books. Block printing was practiced in China centuries before the introduction of the art into Europe, but the Library of Congress has hitherto possessed but few early specimens. In spite of the extreme rarity of such books Dr. Swingle obtained enough very ancient Chinese imprints to make our collection notable, to be ranked among the best in Western countries.

(b) Chinese historical and descriptive works published during the fourteenth, fifteenth, and early sixteenth centuries, covering the period of first contacts with Europeans. These works are rare and very expensive, but a considerable number covering the early part of the Ming dynasty were secured, including at least one very important work supposed in China to have been lost.

(c) Early Chinese dictionaries and encyclopedias. Such works are of great value in tracing the introduction of plants, animals, arts, and industries into China from Western Asia, Europe, and America. A few printed prior to the discovery of printing in Europe were obtained, and a very good collection of fifteenth and sixteenth century reprints, the whole making a collection of great value for historical and philological investigations, probably the equal of any in Europe.

(d) Chinese works on natural history and pharmacopœias. These works are of the greatest importance in tracing the introduction of European and American plants and animals into China. Those secured, together with those already in the Library of Congress and in the Library of the Department of Agriculture, make the Washington collection easily the best in America, and probably better than any in Europe. Many of these works are early editions, including some very early imprints not included in any European collection.

(e) Chinese geographical works. The already large collection of these important works possessed by the Library of Congress was increased by a number of important items until at present the Library contains about 418 such works. As the John Crerar Library contains about 260 items of this class, the number available in America is, excluding duplicates, probably about 640, a number approached in Western countries only in France, where the Paris Library has about 600 such works.

(f) Ts'ung shu or collection of reprints, individual collections of the works of famous writers and works of erudition by famous scholars. Many valuable additions to these classes were secured. These works are highly prized by the Chinese themselves, but a considerable number of items were secured, some old editions dating from the Ming dynasty or even earlier. Four of the Ts'ung shu or general collections that were secured included no fewer than 3,740 books, bound in 592 volumes. With this notable addition the Library of Congress, already enriched by the purchases of 1913-14, attains a prominent place among the repositories of this most important class of Chinese literature.

(g) Writings of the great Sung dynasty philosopher and critic, Chu Hsi (Chu fu tzu or Chufucius), 1130-1200 A. D. A rather full collection was made of the works of this famous man, second only to Confucius in his influence on the Chinese mind. Several very old editions of his works were secured besides representative modern reprints, the whole constituting a very good collection of the works of this scholar, undoubtedly the best in America.

Japanese literature

(h) Examples of ancient Japanese printing and old Japanese works serving to elucidate Chinese works, or written in the same general style.

(i) A few very valuable early Japanese imprints were purchased, including a good copy of the oldest Japanese printed work extant, probably dating from the beginning of the thirteenth century.

(j) Writings of Kaibara (Kaibara Ekken), 1630-1714 A. D. A large collection was made of the works of this popular philosopher, who occupies in Japan much the same place as Franklin in America. Kaibara was selected as a typical Japanese philosopher, critic, and teacher, just as Chu Hsi was selected as typical of the Chinese. Many of Kaibara's works were secured in the original editions, some in later editions, and a complete set of his writings in a modern Japanese reprint was purchased. No such collection exists elsewhere outside of Japan.

(k) Several sets of modern scientific or philosophic Japanese journals, complete or nearly complete, were purchased at very low prices.

Upon Dr. Swingle's detailed reports are based the following references to some of the more notable items acquired by him:

Ancient Chinese books

Chi Ancient Chinese books of the Sung and Yüan dynasties, printed long before the European invention of printing.

A number of rare old Chinese lexicographic works were secured, some of them editions supposed up to now to have been lost in China.

The *Ch'ung pien kai ping wu yin pien* is a phonetic dictionary arranged according to a new and peculiar system

and is considered to be one of the most noteworthy Chinese lexicographic works of the thirteenth century. It is one of the few important original works published under the short-lived Kin dynasty of Tartars. The first edition was published in the eighth year of the Emperor T'ai Ho, 1208 A. D. The copy secured for the Library of Congress is likewise a Kin edition, dated in the sixth year of the Emperor Chêng Ta, 1229 A. D. This edition seems to be unknown to Chinese bibliographers, though a later, Yüan dynasty edition is listed among the treasures of the private library of the Manchu Emperor Chien Lung. The copy secured for the Library of Congress is of especial interest, as it contains impressions of seals showing that it was once contained in the palace library of the Ming emperors. It afterwards came into the possession of the famous scholar Li T'ien-fu, prime minister of the Manchu Emperor K'ang Hsi from 1692-1699 A. D. The fact that seal impressions of this character were placed in the work shows that it was considered to be of great interest and value by Chinese scholars.

The *Tsêng hsiu lu chu li pu yün lüeh* is a revision of a famous rhyming dictionary first published about 1190 A. D. It was adopted by the Board of Ceremonies as the standard for use in the State examinations. A single volume of the Yüan dynasty edition, the second of the five, published in 1361 A. D., was secured in Japan. No complete set of this edition is known in China, the Fan family has the third volume, and the Tin family the fourth, and now the Library of Congress possesses the second volume, while the first and fifth are not known to exist in any library. Fortunately a complete facsimile reprint of this edition, made in Japan, probably about the end of the fourteenth century, was secured for the Library of Congress, together with the single volume of the Chinese original.

An attempt was made to secure good early editions of the works of the great Sung dynasty philosopher and schoolman Chu Hsi, commonly called Chu tzu or Chu fu tzu (Chufucius), who was born 1130 and died 1200 A. D. He was one of the last and easily the greatest of the many brilliant Sung

philosophers. Wylie says: "The bold conception of the latter (Chu Hsi) and the popularity of his style, have secured for his writings a wonderful influence over the native mind. The classics and histories passed under his revision and exposition, and his theory of the universe was destined henceforth to mould the national belief ..." It is no exaggeration to say that for the past 750 years his influence over the Chinese people has been exceeded only by that of Confucius, and to a considerable degree he made the now prevalent modern Chinese interpretation of Confucius himself.

Two very ancient posthumous works by Chu Hsi were obtained, consisting of supplementary collections of letters and dispatches written by him but omitted from the earlier collection probably published shortly after his death in 1200 A. D. One volume is dated 1245 in the preface; the other 1265. These books are apparently not now known in the original edition and are of much bibliographic interest as there has been a dispute of long standing in China as to the number of books comprised in these works, a dispute which can perhaps be settled definitely by the aid of these ancient and perhaps original editions.

Another work by Chu Hsi, of which the early editions seem to have been lost in China, is an Imperial Ming edition of his commentary on the *Shih Ching* or Book of Odes dated 1447. The set secured is a fine sample of Ming printing, with large black characters on white paper. It lacks one of the six volumes, but in view of the importance of the author and the fact that no copies of this edition were known to the compilers of the Imperial Catalogue, it is a find of unusual interest and value.

The pre-Columbian Chinese editions of herbals or Pên ts'ao are of great interest in a study of the history of agriculture in the Orient, as they were printed before the possibility of confusion through plants brought by the Portuguese to Macao or by the Spaniards to the Philippines.

A copy of what seems to be an ancient edition of the *T'ang i pên ts'ao*, published by Wang Hao-ku in 1306, was secured. It shows all the characteristics of a Yüan dynasty printed book as to paper, type of characters, etc.

Another item of unusual interest is a very old illustrated edition of the *Chêng lei pên ts'ao* of T'ang Shen-wei, dated 1302, but probably a Ming reprint as yet but imperfectly known to bibliographers. This work was originally published in 1108 and for five hundred years was the most important treatise on materia medica in China, Korea, and Japan. Numerous editions were published, but the earlier ones are no longer extant. Bretschneider, who for many years studied this class of work in China, never saw a copy of it (*Botanicon Sinicum* 1, p. 47). There is only a very imperfect copy of the edition of 1469 in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris. Another old edition of it published in 1552 and a Japanese reprint of 1775 were also secured while the Library of Congress already had two other editions, one of about 1620 and the other a recent facsimile reprint of the Sung edition of 1195. The copy in the John Crerar Library in Chicago (1587) and the one in Dr. Laufer's personal library at the Field Museum (1523) differ from any of the five in the Library of Congress, so that American students have at hand no fewer than seven different editions of this most important work. Dr. Laufer after a thorough study of Chinese bibliographic works lists 13 editions, but the Library of Congress now has no fewer than 4 not appearing in his list. As an illustrated pre-Columbian work on natural history it is of the very highest interest in any study of the history of agriculture in the Pacific area. A critical study of this work can now be undertaken with some degree of assurance in America, with a wealth of ancient texts at hand, in striking contrast to the single imperfect copy in the Paris library.

In addition to these ancient editions of *Pên ts'ao* numerous Chinese and Japanese works of the same class, though of later date, were also purchased. A rough count shows over 30 such works, which together with the very good collections already in the Library of Congress and in the Library of the Department of Agriculture, make the Washington collection equal to or superior to any in Europe.

In addition to the Sung and Yüan dynasties works large numbers of early Ming dynasty works were secured. Only a few of them can be noticed here.

A work reported in the Imperial Catalogue as lost is the third enlarged edition of the *Ta ming hui tien* (Organization of the Ming government) published in 1576. A copy was secured in Japan, where doubtless the work had escaped destruction. Some 20 out of the 228 books are missing, but have been supplied so cleverly in manuscript that a careful inspection is needed to detect the fact that they are not printed. A copy of the original edition of this important work on the machinery of governments in China during the early part of the Ming dynasty, published in 1511, was also secured. These works are very interesting because the first edition was finished before the Portuguese reached the coast of China, while the second was printed after the Europeans had already begun to exert an influence on China. Another work of similar scope is *Ta ming chi li*, a treatise on the constitution of the Ming dynasty, consisting of 53 books bound in 36 volumes, with a preface dated 1520. Several other works bearing on this important part of Chinese history were secured. *Kuo chao ming shih lei yuan*, a biographical compendium in 46 books bound in 24 volumes, *Huang yü k'ao*, a work on the Imperial Ming territories in 10 books bound in 4 volumes, and *Ching chi lei pien*, a cyclopedia of political economy in

100 books bound in 36 volumes, all three published during the Ming dynasty, deserve mention in this connection.

By the help of Dr. H. K. Fung it was possible to complete the Library of Congress set of the great Chinese encyclopedia, *T'u shu chi ch'êng*. Chinese encyclopedia The missing 10 volumes were obtained in the now very rare original edition published in 1728 and show the great seal of the Emperor, Ch'ien Lung, doubtless having been once a part of his library.

It was another bit of good fortune to secure 2 volumes of the great Ming encyclopedia, *Yung lo ta tien*, of which the only remaining set was destroyed by fire during the siege of the foreign quarter of Peking in June, 1900. Of this magnificent work that originally consisted of some 22,000 volumes there now remain only some few stray volumes that were out of the Hanlin College at the time of the fire.

A work on the Chinese painters and their work prepared under the direction of the famous Manchu Emperor, K'ang Hsi, and furnished with a preface from his pen, was secured; it is *Pei wên chai shu hua pen*. Wylie does not mention it, but it seems to be a very full and valuable work. It consists of 100 books bound in 64 volumes. Mendes Silva, in a history of Chinese art published in the *Journal Oriente*, Macao (vol. 1, p. 93, March, 1915), says that numerous Chinese treatises give the history of the two allied arts, painting and calligraphy, among them perhaps the most important being a great encyclopedia which the Emperor K'ang Hsi ordered compiled in 1705 and which was published in 1708 under the title *Pei wên chai shu hua Pu*.

Among the more important books printed in Japan, the following may be noted: A copy of the oldest Japanese printed book extant, *Senjaku-shû* by Hônen-Shônin (Genkû). Ancient Japanese books This Buddhistic work, written in Chinese about 1196 by Hônen-Shônin, the founder of the Jôdô sect of Buddhists, was so repugnant to the older sects that the Hieizan priests in 1206 requested and obtained permission to destroy all the

Ancient Jap-
nese books

copies of the book they could lay their hands on, together with the blocks from which it had been printed. A second edition was printed in 1211 or 1212, and a third in 1239 or 1249. According to Ernest Satow, "On the Early History of Printing in Japan," (in Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan, vol. 10, pt. 1, p. 51, May, 1882), this work is the earliest Japanese printed book of which copies have been preserved, the earliest known printed work having been issued in 1172, only a few years before, but of this no copies are known. The present work is in two volumes and is made up in a most unusual style, each sheet, printed on one side only and including two printed pages, being folded and pasted half to the back of the second page of the preceding sheet, half to the first page of the succeeding sheet, so that the resulting volume seems to be composed of pages printed on both sides but held together on the inner edges without binding of any kind. This style of book is called Kôyatsuzuri, after the ancient Koya-san monastery. The paper is very lustrous and the characters are engraved with heavy lines and printed with very black ink. Satow describes another Buddhistic work, "The Ten Means of Salvation," published in 1248, doubtless very similar to this, in the following terms: "The volume is printed on both sides of the leaf, on a peculiar lustrous paper which differs in appearance from the ordinary Japanese material, and the sheets instead of being sewn as usual were originally pasted together at their inner margins." Satow (*id.*, p. 53).

It seems possible that the copy of the *Senjaku-shû* purchased by Dr. Swingle is of the early thirteenth century and may even be the original edition. At any rate, it is a copy of the oldest printed book known in Japan and is printed in the style of characters, on the quality of paper, and is bound in the style of the period. It is doubtless the oldest Japanese book in America, and if, as seems possible, it is one of the few copies of the first edition that escaped destruc-

tion by the Hieizan monks in 1206, it is the oldest Japanese printed book extant. The copy is in the original covers and in good condition, except that it lacks two pages supplied in manuscript.

Apparently the next oldest book printed in Japan secured by Dr. Swingle is a reprint of a Chinese rhyming dictionary, *Tsêng hsiu hu chu li pu yün lüeh*, originally printed in China in 1162. The Japanese reprint, which, like all early Japanese books, is wholly in Chinese characters, has the date 1162 at the end of the preface.

Another Japanese reprint of an old Chinese rhyming dictionary of the Yüan dynasty is the *Yün fu chü'ün yü*, originally published in 1334, and according to Satow reprinted in Japan about 1400. Wylie says that it seems to be the oldest work extant with Liu Yuan's system of finals which has been very generally followed since the middle of the thirteenth century. The copy secured was found in the possession of the *San'en-zan Keishō-in* Buddhist temple in Tokyo, and each of the 10 volumes bears a label stating that it is not to be removed outside the temple gate. The case in which this work was kept was also secured.

Another item of interest among the Japanese books is a very early copy of a work printed from movable type. Such works are said to have been known in China during the Sung dynasty and in 1403 a Korean Emperor had copper movable type engraved for use in printing Chinese classics. According to Satow, movable type were introduced into Japan from Korea and the first book printed from them in 1596. *Manbyō kuwaishun* is a reprint of a Chinese medical work made in Japan from movable types in 1607. Dr. W. N. Whitney's "History of medical progress in Japan" (Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan, vol. 12, p. 245, July, 1885) gives a very full list of Chinese and Japanese medical works, but of this work only an edition of 1647 is listed. It seems to have been the first medical work to be printed in Japan from

movable types. It is, moreover, a work of some intrinsic importance, being included among the 44 most important Chinese and Japanese medical treatises, furnished to Whitney by the Japanese Bureau of Education.

A comparatively modern Japanese work of unusual interest is *Môshi hinbutsu dzukô*, "An inquiry into the objects mentioned in the She-king," with illustrations by Oka Gempô, published in 1785. Legge in the Prolegomena to the She-king (Chinese Classics, v. 4, pt. 1, p. 180) says of this book: "This is the work of a Japanese scholar and physician . . . taking up first the grasses and plants, then trees, birds, animals, insects, and fishes. . . . The plates are, in general, exquisitely done and would do credit to any wood engraver of Europe. The book, though not containing quite all the objects mentioned in the She, has been of more use to me than all the other books of the same class together."

The following sets of modern philosophic and scientific Japanese periodicals were also acquired:

Tetsugaku Zasshi, the Philosophical Magazine, vols. 1 to 20, 1887 to March, 1915.

Yômei-gaku, the Journal of the Yang-ming School of Philosophy in Japan. 1896-1900. (No longer published.)

Kyôdo Kenkyû, the Journal of Folklore in Japan, vols. 1-3, complete, 1913 to August, 1915.

Fûzoku Gwahô, Illustrated Journal of Japanese Life, 1889 to February, 1913.

Zinruigaku Zasshi, Journal of the Tokyo Anthropological Society, 1886 to February, 1914.

Chigaku Zasshi, The Geographical Journal, 1895 to June, 1915.

Tôyô Gakugei Zasshi, the Oriental Journal of Science and Art, 1892 to June, 1915.

Tôkyô Gakushi Kaiin Zasshi, Journal of the Tokyo Academy of Science, vols. 1-17. (No longer published.)

Through Dr. Swingle a number of Chinese and Japanese works were presented, including the following of especial interest:

An old-style examination paper for the highest grade of literati rescued by Rev. Gilbert Reid from the burning building of Hanlin College on June 23, 1900, and presented

CURTS:
Chinese and
Japanese literature

by him to the Library of Congress is of much interest, as it is of undoubted authenticity and furthermore was held under Hsü Tung, the president of the Hanlin College, a noted xenophobe and friend of the Boxers, as is certified by the letter from Dr. Reid accompanying the gift.

A valuable set of the publications of the International Institute at Shanghai was also presented by the Director, Rev. Gilbert Reid. Of particular interest is the Journal of the Institute, containing many articles by Chinese scholars of all schools and China's treaties with foreign powers and their exposition.

A valuable gift by Dr. Hing Kwei Fung is *Hui k'o shu mu*, a printed catalogue of the works comprised in the principal Chinese *ts'ung shu* or collection of reprints; and a manuscript card catalogue made by Dr. Fung of the *ts'ung shu* contained in the above works, the cards being arranged by the number of strokes in the first character of the title, making it very easy to refer to the printed work and find the works contained in any given *ts'ung shu*.

The St. Joseph College, at Macao, China, presented a number of valuable grammars and dictionaries in Chinese and Portuguese printed by the college.

The Viscount Foukouba, of the Imperial household department at Tokyo, presented a copy of his work on the citrus fruits of Kishu Province, Japan, one of the first modern works on the subject published in 1881, and now exceedingly rare.

Purchased documentary material included the following: PURCHASES:
Documents

Confederate States of America. Messages of the President. Feb. 3, 16, 17, 19 (2 messages), 20; Apr. 16, 21, 1863 (8 pieces).

Delaware. Journal of the House of Representatives, session of January, 1796. Journals of the Senate, sessions of November, 1792; January, 1793; May, 1793; January, 1794; January, 1795; November, 1796.

New Hampshire. Journals of the House of Representatives: December, 1788; June, 1791; November, 1791; December, 1795; June, 1799; December, 1799; June, 1800; June, 1811. Journals of the

- Senate: December, 1786; December, 1788; June, 1789; June, 1790; November, 1791; June, 1794; December, 1795; June, 1797; June, 1798; November, 1798.
- New Jersey. Votes and proceedings of the 21st Assembly, 2d sitting, January, 1797.
- New Jersey (Colony). Provincial congress, October, 1775. Journal of the votes and proceedings of the Provincial congress of New-Jersey, held at Trenton in the month of October, 1775.
- Surveyor general. General instructions by the surveyor general to the deputy surveyors of the eastern division of New Jersey. [Trenton? 1746?]
- North Carolina. Journal of the House of Representatives, November, 1799.
- U. S. Continental congress, 1774. Extracts from the votes and proceedings of the American Continental congress. Containing the Bill of rights; a list of grievances; occasional resolves, and the particulars of the general association entered into by all the colonies. Pub. by order of the Congress, October 25, 1774. Bristol [Eng.]: Reprinted and sold by W. Pine.
- 1774. Extracts from the votes and proceedings of the American Continental congress, held at Philadelphia on the 5th of September, 1774. Containing the Bill of rights, a list of grievances, occasional resolves, the association, an address to the people of Great-Britain, and a memorial to the inhabitants of the British American colonies. Pub. by order of Congress. Philadelphia: Printed; Boston: Reprinted by Edes and Gill and T. and J. Fleet, 1774.
- 1779. A circular letter from the Congress of the United States of America to their constituents. Philadelphia: Printed September, 1779; Boston: Reprinted by order of the General assembly of the state of Massachusetts Bay [1779].
- 1779. Observations on the American revolution. Published according to a resolution of Congress, by their committee. For the consideration of those who are desirous of comparing the conduct of the opposed parties, and the several consequences which have flowed from it. Philadelphia: Printed; Providence: Reprinted and sold by Bennett Wheeler, 1780.
- Vermont. Journals of the General assembly, 1785, 1802, 1809.
- Virginia. Journal of the constitutional convention held at Alexandria, 1864.

Americana

Historical material relating to the western hemisphere included:

- Blome, Richard. A description of the island of Jamaica, with the other isles and territories in America, to which the English are related ... London, Printed by J. B. for Dorman Newman, 1678.
- Board of general proprietors of the eastern division of New Jersey. The case of the Proprietors of East New-Jersey, with the opinions of counsel on the same. Newark, Printed by W. Tuttle & co., 1825.

- Church, Benjamin. The entertaining history of King Philip's war, which began in the month of June, 1675. As also of expeditions more lately made against the common enemy, and Indian rebels, in the eastern parts of New-England; with some account of the divine providence towards Col. Benjamin Church: by Thomas Church, esq. his son. 2d ed. Boston: printed, 1716. Newport, Rhode-Island, Reprinted and sold by S. Southwick, 1772. With two plates engraved by Paul Revere.
- Clinton, Sir Henry. Observations on Mr. Stedman's History of the American war. London, Printed for J. Debrett, 1794; New York, Reprinted, 1864.
- The Confederate States almanac, and repository of useful knowledge for 1865. Mobile, H. C. Clarke [1864].
- Council of proprietors of the western division of New-Jersey. The petitions and memorials of the proprietors of West and East Jersey to the Legislature of New-Jersey. New York, Printed by S. Kollock [1784?].
- Dickinson, Jonathan. God's protecting providence, man's surest help and defence in times of greatest difficulty and most imminent danger, evidences in the remarkable deliverance of Robert Barrow ... Faithfully related by one of the persons concerned therein, Jonathan Dickenson ... 6th ed. London, 1787.
- 7th ed. London, 1790.
- Goddard, William. The partnership; or, The history of the rise and progress of the Pennsylvania chronicle ... Philadelphia, Printed by William Goddard in Arch street, 1770.
- Jones, John Paul. Life of ... Giving a faithful account of the extraordinary perils, voyages, adventures, etc. London, J. Fairburn, n. d. ca. 1820.
- Kelly, George Fox. Eight months in Washington; or, Scenes behind the curtain. 1863.
- Knights of the Order of the Sons of Liberty. Original by-laws.
- Lincoln, Abraham. A letter from President Lincoln to General Joseph Hooker, January 26, 1863. Philadelphia, 1879.
- A narrative of affairs lately received from his Majesties Island of Jamaica: viz. I. Sir Thomas Lynch's speech . . . II. Samuel Bernard . . . speech . . . III. An humble address from his Majesties council . . . IV. The governour's speech at the proroguing the assembly. London, Printed for Randal Taylor, 1683.
- Prince, Thomas. Extraordinary events the doings of God, and marvellous in Pious eyes, Sermon on the taking of the City of Louisbourg ... Bost. Printed: Lond. Reprinted, 1746.
- [Welde, Thomas & Winthrop, John.] A short story of the rise, reign and ruine of the Antinomians, Familist and Libertines, that infected the churches of New England. Printed for Thos. Parkhurse, 1692.
- Zarati, Augustin de. Historia del descubrimiento y Conquista del Peru, con las cosas naturales que senaladamente alli se gallan, y los sucesos que la anido. Orig. ed. Anvers, 1555.

PURCHASES:

Illustrated books

Among many books acquired for the importance of their illustrations, the following may be noted:

- A'Beckett, Gilbert Abbott. *The comic history of England*. London, Punch Office, 1847-8. 2 vols. 1st ed.
- George Cruikshank's *Table-book*. London, Punch Office, 1845. 1st ed.
- Cousin, Jean. *Livre de perspective*. Paris, 1560. Bound by Lortie.
- Erasmus, Desiderius. *Moriae encomium: or, A panegyrick upon folly . . . Done into English and illustrated with above fifty curious cuts, designed and drawn by Hans Holbeine*. The second edition. London, Printed for Charles Rivington, at the Bible and Crown in St. Paul's church-yard, 1713.
- Foote, Samuel. *Bon mots of Samuel Foote and Theodore Hook*, edited by Walter Jerrold with grotesques by Aubrey Beardsley. London, J. M. Dent and Company, 1894.
- Fossati, Georgio. *Recueil de diverses fables dessinées et gravées par lui; en italien et en françois*. Venise, Pecora, 1744.
- Franks, Sir Augustus Wollaston. *Notes on bookplates . . . No. 1. English dated bookplates, 1574-1800*. [London] Printed for private distribution [by A. Boot and son] 1887. (Author's autograph presentation copy to Albert Sutton, Dec. 1888. No more issued.)
- Lamb, Charles. *Bon-mots of Charles Lamb and Douglas Jerrold* edited by Walter Jerrold with grotesques by Aubrey Beardsley. London, J. M. Dent and company, 1893.
- Poetry of the Anti-Jacobin: comprising the celebrated political and satirical poems, parodies, and Jeux-d'esprit of George Canning, etc.* Ed. by C. Edmonds. 2d ed. London, 1854, G. Willis. 6 etchings by Jas. Gillray.
- Posthius, Johannes. *Johan. Posthii Germershemii Tetrasticha in Ovidii Metam. Lib. xv. quibus accesserunt Vergilij Solis figurae elegantiss. & iam primum in lucem editae*. 1569.
- Smith, Albert. *The Struggles and adventures of Christopher Tadpole at home and abroad*. 1st ed. London, Bentley, 1848. Portrait of author and 32 etched plates by John Leech.
- Stowe, Harriet Elizabeth (Beecher). *Uncle Tom's cabin*. Twenty-seven illustrations by George Cruikshank. First English edition. London, Cassell, 1852.

PURCHASES:

Miscellaneous

Varying widely in subject matter, but having a common interest as valuable acquisitions, are the following:

- Dugdale, Sir Wm. *Monasticon Anglicanum: a history of the Abbies and other Monasteries, Hospitals, Friaries and Cathedrals and Collegiate Churches, with their dependencies in England and Wales*, ed. by J. Caley, etc. 1817-30. 6 vols. in 8.
- Heyrick, Thomas. *Miscellany poems*. Cambridge, Printed by John Hayes for the author, 1691, Bound with: *The submarine voyage. A pindarick poem in four parts*. Cambridge, Printed by John Hayes for the author, 1691.

- Hopkinson, Francis. *Science*. A poem. Philadelphia, Printed by William Dunlap in Market Street, 1762.
- Martialis, Marcus Valerius. *Ex otio Negotium*. Or, Martiall his epigrams translated. With sundry poems and fancies, by R. Fletcher . . . London, Printed by T. Mabb, for William Shears and are to be sold at the Bible in Bedford street in Covent-garden, 1656.
- The Benedictional of Saint Æthelwold, Bishop of Winchester 963-984, reproduced in facsimile from the manuscript in the library of the Duke of Devonshire at Chatsworth and edited with text and introduction by George Frederic Warner and Henry Austin Wilson. Oxford, Privately printed for members of the Roxburghe Club, 1910.
- Gerard, John. *The herball, or General historie of plantes*. Gathered by John Gerarde . . . London, J. Norton, 1597. First edition.
- Fuller, Thomas. *The history of the worthies of England*. London, 1662.

The receipts by transfer from governmental libraries in the District of Columbia aggregated 21,860 volumes and pamphlets, 38,758 periodical numbers, and 372 maps and charts.

Transfers

The accessions from this source included:

	Volumes	Pamphlets	Numbers	Maps
The White House.....	235	402	1, 079	.....
U. S. Senate.....	1	.....	.....	.....
U. S. House of Representatives...	1	.....	.....	.....
Department of State.....	35	4	10	.....
Bureau of Rolls.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Department of the Treasury.....	48	14	.....	.....
Bureau of the Mint.....	132	28	70	.....
Hygienic Laboratory.....	4	6	3	.....
Department of War:				
Army War College.....	4, 095	1, 554	755	.....
Coast Artillery School.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Surgeon-General's Office.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Bureau of Insular Affairs.....	.....	.....	3, 762	.....
Post Library at Fort Adams..	31	.....	.....	.....
Department of Justice.....	28	.....	.....	.....
Post Office Department.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Department of the Navy.....	504	1	.....	325
Naval War College.....	15	.....	.....	12

	Volumes	Pam- phlets	Numbers	Maps
Department of the Interior.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Patent Office.....	18	.....	.....	.....
Bureau of Education.....	298	84	509	1
Geological Survey.....	390	378	3,420	1
Reclamation Service.....	2	4	41	.....
Bureau of Mines.....	288	135	3,403	8
Department of Agriculture.....	1,271	1,571	2,668	17
Weather Bureau.....	111	96	1,507	.....
Department of Commerce.....	1,932	1,407	5,758	4
Bureau of Foreign and Do- mestic Commerce.....	187	39	2,066	.....
Bureau of Standards.....	285	155	1,757	.....
Bureau of Fisheries.....	64	60	1,050	.....
Department of Labor:				
Bureau of Labor Statistics....	774	780	4,057	.....
Children's Bureau.....	73	38	36	.....
Miscellaneous:				
Smithsonian Institution.....	1,222	2,251	.....	.....
Bureau of American Eth- nology.....	.....	3	1	.....
Pan American Union.....	3	1	2	.....
Interstate Commerce Commis- sion.....	320	373	1,996	.....
Civil Service Commission.....	27	14	.....	.....
Federal Reserve Board.....	1	.....	650	.....
Federal Trade Commission....	17	2	4,158	.....
Panama Canal Commission....	26	.....	.....	.....
International (Canadian) Boundary Commission.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Commission on Industrial Relations.....	1	.....	.....	.....

Copyright trans-
fers

The number of volumes of surplus copyright deposits transferred this year to other governmental libraries in the District of Columbia was 5,589, chiefly current material. The volumes selected by the beneficiary libraries (not included in any of the foregoing statistical statements

because they had never been incorporated in the permanent collections of the Library of Congress) numbered as follows:

District of Columbia Public Library.....	1,713
Department of Commerce.....	758
Federal Trade Commission.....	647
U. S. Engineer School.....	535
Hygienic Laboratory.....	416
Bureau of Education.....	415
Department of Agriculture.....	335
Surgeon General's Office.....	290
Patent Office.....	153
U. S. Soldiers' Home.....	144
Bureau of Standards.....	92
Bureau of Mines.....	58
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.....	24
Bureau of Fisheries.....	8
Interstate Commerce Commission.....	1

DIVISION OF MANUSCRIPTS

(From the report of the Chief, Dr. Hunt)

During the past year the accessions in the Manuscript Division have kept up well with the average of recent years, both in volume and importance. Speaking from the standpoint of their value to historical science, such collections as the papers of Alexander Hamilton, of General Sumter, of William Learned Marcy, of J. C. Bancroft Davis, of S. F. B. Morse, and the Taggart collection of documents relating to the early history of the District of Columbia, the Beauregard letter books, and the 360 log-books of 61 British war vessels, running from 1808 to 1840, have enriched the Library's stores to a noteworthy extent.

The Lincoln documents which have been placed with the Library overshadow in interest any gifts of similar character which have been made in recent years. An appreciation of the gift is expressed in the acknowledgment of the Librarian to the givers printed below.

The additions to the transcripts from foreign archives have flowed in steadily, and, from the archives in Spain especially, have assumed gratifying proportions.

Through the temporary employment of an assistant, the arrangement of the papers in the Division has been accelerated materially; indeed, in this important particular the Division is now in better condition than it ever has been. The output from the repair section and from the bindery has continued satisfactorily. The proportion of collections finally bound is increasing rapidly.

*Hamilton
papers*

In the annual report for 1915 mention was made of the gift to the Library, by Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, of Great Barrington, Massachusetts, of an interesting legal paper written by his grandfather, Alexander Hamilton. This paper proved to be the precursor of the transfer to the Library of all the Alexander Hamilton papers in Dr. Hamilton's possession—that is to say, of the most important group of Hamilton papers not already in the government's possession. In 1848 the government bought the papers of Alexander Hamilton from his descendants, and these have constituted the main source of information concerning his career. The intimate family and personal papers and the papers used in his law practice were not included in the purchase, however, and remained in the hands of the family until recently. The greater part of Hamilton's life, after his graduation from college, was spent as a lawyer. It was from this, his chosen profession, that he stole the years which he gave to the public service. Unlike many other statesmen who were his contemporaries, he had no inherited landed estate yielding him an income independent of his public employment. He earned his subsistence by his practice at the bar, and when he left it to accept military or civil office his fortunes suffered. Because of his eminence in public affairs, his law practice included many cases of a public or political nature, and the law papers which develop the facts of the cases and the heads of his arguments have historical value. This is especially true of the large number of cases in admiralty in which he was employed as

counsel. The Hamilton papers of a personal character relate to his efforts to establish a country estate, his building operations, and his family relations. Among the papers are the decree of the French Assembly making him a citizen of France; a group of letters to his wife; the final power of attorney, which he gave to Church in preparation for the fatal termination of his duel with Burr, and the two letters he wrote to his wife, to be delivered to her if he fell. The Government acquired the law papers by purchase, but the personal papers were a gift from Dr. Hamilton. At the same time Dr. Hamilton sent to the Library, Alexander Hamilton's writing desk, with the request that it be transferred to the National Museum, where it now is.

The papers of General Thomas Sumter, of South Carolina, *Sumter papers* were an unexpected discovery in that State, where they had lain in private hands and unknown. They had been brought together by General Sumter's son, Thomas Sumter, jr., minister of the United States to Portugal, and were acquired from Mrs. Mary Heriot Brounfield, of Summerville, South Carolina. They are both official and personal in character. The official papers date from October 6, 1780, with Governor John Rutledge's letter, transmitting Sumter's commission as brigadier general of South Carolina forces. Rutledge's letters are numerous and important as military history. There is a narrative of Sumter's campaign of 1780, by Colonel William Hill, which Colonel Hill gave to General Sumter in 1815. Letters from Generals Smallwood, Greene, Marion, and others; several rare election addresses and broadsides; and newspaper notices of General Sumter's death, June 1, 1832, complete the collection.

The papers of William Learned Marcy were deposited *Marcy papers* with the Library, without relinquishment of title, by his descendants, Mrs. Charles S. Sperry and her son, Charles S. Sperry. Professor Max Farrand, of Yale, acted as the intermediary in the Library's behalf. Mr. Marcy held many

public offices, from the local office of recorder of Troy, New York, to the national office of Secretary of State. He saw military service in the War of 1812 and later was Secretary of War. He was Judge of the Supreme court of New York and a Senator of the United States. He impressed himself upon every position which he held. The papers date from 1806 to 1857, and, as they came to the Library, comprised 58 portfolios and 4 bound volumes. Included is Mr. Marcy's commonplace book. It begins in 1808, when he was a senior at Brown University. Marcy's diary from 1831 to 1857 is among the papers, which end with statements concerning the manner of his death. Drafts of letters and instructions during the Mexican War, many letters dealing with New York politics, newspaper clippings relating to his candidacy for the presidential nomination, drafts of diplomatic instructions in the Koszta case, and of Presidents' messages which he wrote are a few of the more important papers in the collection.

*Bancroft Davis
papers*

John Chandler Bancroft Davis was the son of John Davis, a Representative in Congress from Massachusetts (1824-1834); Governor in 1834; Senator (1835-1841); Governor again in 1841; and again Senator, from 1845 to 1853. Early in his manhood Bancroft Davis was Secretary of Legation at London, and acted for a time as Chargé d'affaires. He was Assistant Secretary of State when Hamilton Fish was Secretary of State and resigned in 1871 to act as agent of the United States before the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration under the Treaty of Washington. He was Assistant Secretary again in 1873 and in 1881. He was American Minister at Berlin, Judge of the United States Court of Claims, and Reporter of the Supreme Court of the United States. He prepared the case of this government before the Geneva Tribunal; he was the active continuous force for this government's interests in the arbitration. After its termination he turned over the official papers to the State

department, but he kept the semi-official and personal papers. They consist of four volumes of letters received, four volumes of the journal, three press copy letter books of letters sent, and four volumes of the Record. The correspondence is with Lord Tenterden, the British agent; Secretary Fish; the American ministers at London, Adams and Schenck; the Minister at Paris, Washburne, and at Berlin, George Bancroft, who was Bancroft Davis's uncle, and many others. The character of the volumes labeled "Record" is indicated by the first entry:

December 13, 1871. "I resigned my office as Assistant Secretary of State and left the Department. On the morning of the 14th I left Washington for Geneva to attend the Tribunal of Arbitration as Agent of the United States. On the 15th I took passage for Mrs. Davis and myself in the French steamer *Washington*."

Mrs. Bancroft Davis accompanied her husband on his mission, and its history includes a tribute to her intelligent management of the social life of the Tribunal. But, in addition, she collaborated with her husband in making the valuable collection and record which have preserved the history of the most noteworthy international arbitration of modern times. The transfer of these papers to the government's possession is due to Mrs. Davis's appreciation of the useful purpose they will serve in being made accessible to scholars in the science of which her husband was recognized as a master.

The papers of Samuel Finley Breese Morse are a gift to the Government from his son, Edward Lind Morse, and were used by him in his recent work: "Samuel F. B. Morse; His letters and journals," Boston and New York, 1914. Of course, only a part of the papers appear in Mr. Morse's book. The complete record of the career of the artist and inventor is in the collected papers, which are now deposited in this Division.

Morse papers

Taggart papers

The papers which Hugh T. Taggart collected are the accumulations of a member of the bar of Washington, and an Assistant United States Attorney, whose greatest interest was in the history of the cities of Georgetown and Washington, upon which he became an authority. The papers which he left, and which the Library has obtained from his estate, include Minutes of the Proceedings of the Commissioners in Georgetown, 1751-1789; Minutes of the Levy Court, 1835-1847; the letter-book of Daniel Carroll of Duddington, 1787-1799, and miscellaneous papers of Carroll; besides L'Enfant notes, and interesting correspondence of Taggart himself.

Beauregard papers

Several years ago the papers of General Pierre Gustave Toutant Beauregard were offered to the government by a dealer, who had obtained them, presumably, from General Beauregard's descendants. The original papers, however, seemed to the holder to have such a high value in the autograph market that they could not be brought within the range of the very moderate sums which the government pays when it buys collections of papers. A part of the collection, however, comprised 51 volumes of General Beauregard's letter books, dispatch books, private letter books, and note books; and the holder of the papers consenting to separate these from the rest of the collection, the Library was able to acquire them. From the historical standpoint, they are the cream of the collection. They begin in 1844 and come down to 1883. They embrace the whole period of General Beauregard's service in the Mexican war; his letter books from March 18, 1861; general orders and special orders from 1861; his miscellaneous letters from January 23, 1861, to April 27, 1865; recorded telegrams and indorsements; private letter books; rough pencil notes made for his Reminiscences; and scrapbooks of newspaper clippings. In the report for 1915 was noted the acquisition of the papers of Colonel and Judge Alfred Roman, of Louisiana,

the friend and biographer of General Beauregard. It comprised many important letters from General Beauregard concerning his military career, and forms a supplement to the letter books more recently acquired.

The following correspondence, relative to the Lincoln autographic documents, is given entire, without apology, for it must be of interest to everyone: *Lincoln autographs*

2346 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

Washington, D. C.

April 11th, 1916

TO THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

DEAR MR. PUTNAM: I have the pleasure of delivering into your custody this day the following documents in the handwriting of Abraham Lincoln—two copies of the address delivered at Gettysburg, Pa., on Nov. 19th, 1863, and the Second Inaugural Address.

These manuscripts were owned by President Lincoln's Secretary, John Hay, and are presented to the Government of the United States by his children, Helen Hay Whitney, Alice Hay Wadsworth and myself.

Yours very sincerely

/s/ CLARENCE L. HAY

The Library received the following from Miss Helen Nicolay, the daughter of John G. Nicolay, the co-author, with John Hay, of the *Life of Abraham Lincoln*:

THE WOODWARD

Washington, D. C.

April 11, 1916

MR. HERBERT PUTNAM

Librarian of Congress

DEAR MR. PUTNAM: It gives me great pleasure to add this very characteristic Lincoln MS.—the Memorandum of August 23, 1864—to the treasures of the Manuscripts Division of the Library of Congress.

Yours sincerely

/s/ HELEN NICOLAY

To these letters the following replies were sent:

APRIL 11, 1916

DEAR MR. HAY: You have handed to me this morning, with your note stating that you do so in behalf of your sisters, Mrs. Whitney and Mrs. Wadsworth, as well as yourself, the original draft of Abraham Lincoln's second inaugural address, and the two drafts, by him, of his address at Gettysburg. Together with the memorandum (as to the improbability of his reelection) coincidently presented by Miss Nicolay, they are, I think, the most precious individual documents that have been entrusted to me during the seventeen years that I have been in charge of the Library—priceless relics of one of the noblest figures of history—and I can not refrain from coupling the formal acknowledgment, which I enclose, with a warm appreciation of the patriotic action of yourself and your sisters, in making the Government the permanent custodian of them.

We shall value them the more because of their association with your father, in whose possession they remained so long treasured.

I beg that you will communicate this appreciation to your sisters, with my wish that it were more adequate to the occasion.

Very sincerely yours

/s/

HERBERT PUTNAM

Librarian

CLARENCE L. HAY, Esq.

2346 Massachusetts Avenue

Washington, D. C.

APRIL 11, 1916

DEAR MISS NICOLAY: Your presentation to the Library, this morning, of the memorandum by President Lincoln, mentioned in the enclosed formal acknowledgment, coincidently with the presentation by Mr. Hay and his sisters of the two drafts of the Gettysburg address and of the original draft of the second inaugural, grouped into one occasion what I have expressed to Mr. Hay as the most precious individual documents

that have been entrusted to me since I took office seventeen years ago. An event such as this adds to the office a relish upon which I need scarcely expatiate; and I could not refrain from adding to the formal acknowledgment this more personal word of appreciation.

* * * * *

Cordially yours
/s/ HERBERT PUTNAM
Librarian

MISS HELEN NICOLAY
The Woodward

The documents thus generously presented to the Government are: the two drafts of the Gettysburg Address, which Mr. Lincoln prepared shortly before he delivered it; the draft of the second inaugural address; and the memorandum which he prepared, August 23, 1864, in which he stated that it seemed probable that he would lose the coming election, in which event he would cooperate with the President-elect to save the Union. This memorandum he sealed at the time, and each member of the Cabinet, at his request, indorsed it, without knowing what it contained. After the election the seal was broken, and the memorandum read to the Cabinet.

Soon after these documents were given to the Library, another Lincoln manuscript—the last words written by him—was sent to the Library, as a deposit, by Mr. Josiah Hedden, of Spring Lake Beach, New Jersey, whose letter follows:

26TH APRIL, 1916

GAILLARD HUNT, Esqre
Chief of Manuscripts
Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: The writer, a grandson of the late George Ashmun, of Springfield, Massachusetts, is the holder of the last writing and autograph of President Abraham Lincoln, and deeming the Library of Congress the most fit place for safe guarding and at the same time exhibit-

ing it for the benefit of the public and those interested in such an historic record, I, as representing the grandchildren of Mr. Ashmun, am desirous of loaning the autograph to your Library if you are willing to accept it. The facts as to how Mr. Ashmun came into possession of the card are authentic, and are briefly stated in the enclosed newspaper article, which also shows a photograph of the original, the manner in which it is mounted and preserved, under glass, the frame being 18½" x 14", and I would state the writing, though in pencil, is almost as clear as on the evening it was written. The autograph has never been outside of our family, and, from its associations, we have always considered it a priceless relic.

If you will advise me if your Library cares to have the card as above, it will afford me much pleasure to entrust it to your keeping, and I will forward it upon hearing from you.

Very truly yours

/s/ JOSIAH HEDDEN

The following is an extract from the newspaper referred to by Mr. Hedden—the Springfield (Massachusetts) Sunday Republican, of January 10, 1909:

About 8 o'clock that Friday evening Mr. Ashmun called at the White House to see President Lincoln, and found him about to set out with his official party for the theater. Mr. Ashmun's close acquaintance with the President served to give him an audience even at that time, and when he had stated his errand Mr. Lincoln told him to call and see him about it at 9 o'clock the following morning. Mr. Ashmun assented to the appointment, but suggested that he would have difficulty in gaining admittance to the President at that hour in the morning unless he was equipped with a special note of admittance. Thereupon Mr. Lincoln wrote the following note, which he gave to Mr. Ashmun, and then started out for the theater:

Allow Mr. Ashmun & friend to come in at
9 a. m. to-morrow.

A. LINCOLN.

April 14, 1865.

Within two hours from the time the card of admission was written for Ashmun the derringer bullet from the assassin's pistol had plunged through the brain of the illustrious writer.

The transcripts from British sources continue to come in steadily. They are from the Public Record Office (Colonial Office, Audit Office, War Office, State papers—Domestic, and Home Office series); the British Museum, Additional Manuscripts (Newcastle papers); Fulham Palace manuscripts and Lambeth Palace manuscripts. They date from 1577 to 1783, the greater number being for the period of the middle of the eighteenth century. The most ancient documents copied in Lambeth Palace are in 1595, and relate to voyages and discoveries. The Lambeth Palace transcripts include an account of Porto Rico. *Transcripts from foreign archives*

The French archives received in the past year number some 7,000 pages, from the Archives Nationales, Colonies, being correspondence between the home office and colonial officials in Louisiana—chiefly with Bienville—from 1731 to 1751.

The Spanish transcripts are all from the Archives of the Indies at Seville. They number about 10,000 pages, and pertain to the early history of the southwest. It is probable that the work of copying for this part of our colonial history will be completed during the next year, and that a considerable beginning will have been made in transcribing documents pertaining to the discovery, the revolution, and the administration of other Spanish colonies which are now a part of the United States. The wealth of material in the Spanish archives forbids any prognostication of the extent of pages which will be covered before the work is finished, or the time which it will occupy.

The various collections in the Manuscript Division were used over 700 times during the fiscal year 1915-16. *Manuscripts consulted*

The miscellaneous personal papers of statesmen, soldiers: John Jordan Crittenden, William L. Marcy, John McLean,

William Plumer, George B. McClellan, William T. Sherman, the Breckinridge papers, and others were used 245 times.

Other collections were used as follows:

	Times
Papers of the Continental Congress.....	68
Washington.....	59
Jefferson.....	47
Van Buren.....	26
Polk.....	22
Jackson.....	16
Madison.....	12
Hamilton.....	9
John Paul Jones.....	8
United States Navy.....	10
Economic material.....	16
Colonial material.....	8
Virginia.....	25
(And papers of other states from one to half a dozen times.)	
House of Representatives collection.....	12
Journals and Diaries.....	10
British transcripts.....	39
French transcripts.....	12
Stevens' Index and Facsimiles.....	12
Broadsides.....	23
Various miscellaneous collections.....	23

DIVISION OF DOCUMENTS

(From the report of the Chief, Dr. Harris)

DOCUMENTS: Accessions

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, the accessions to the Library through the Division of Documents were as follows:

How acquired	Volumes	Pamphlets	Total
Received by virtue of law.....	1, 880	3, 026	4, 906
Gifts of the Government of the United States in all its branches..	1, 467	2, 749	4, 216
Gifts of State governments.....	2, 520	7, 095	9, 615
Gifts of local governments.....	1, 673	1, 900	3, 573
Gifts of foreign Governments (inter- national exchange).....	7, 834	7, 016	14, 850
Gifts of corporations and associations..	256	781	1, 037
By transfer.....	3, 904	3, 693	7, 597
Total recorded.....	19, 534	26, 260	45, 794

How acquired	Volumes	Pamphlets	Total
By purchase, exchange, deposit, and transfer (counted in Order Division)	2, 442	3, 187	5, 629
By binding periodicals	1, 700	.....	1, 700
Total handled	23, 676	29, 447	53, 123

In addition to the above, 961 maps and charts have been received by official donation.

The total number of volumes and pamphlets handled during the year was 53,123, as compared with 46,043 in 1914-15 and 42,064 in 1913-14. There has been the usual variation in the number of items received from different sources; the increase in the current year was due to special receipts from want lists sent to countries with which the United States maintains international exchange relations, especially South American.

During the year special want lists were sent to the following countries: Barbados, Belgium, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, Federated Malay states, France, Great Britain, Italy, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, New South Wales, Northwest Territory, Peru, Prince Edward Island, Prussia, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Western Pacific Islands. In addition, special want lists to complete the files of official gazettes and legislative journals were sent to: Amsterdam, Bermuda, British East Africa, British North Borneo, Cyprus, Dublin, Falkland Islands, Federated Malay States, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast colony, Haiti, Hong Kong, Labuan, Leeward Islands, Mauritius, Netherlands, Nederlandsch-Indië, Nigeria, Nyasaland Protectorate, Papua, Sarawak, Seychelles, Shanghai, Sierra Leone, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda protectorate, Weihaiwei, Windward Islands, and Zanzibar.

DOCUMENTS:
Foreign

In addition to the regular consignments from the 92 countries on the international exchange list, the following shipments of documents were received in response to special requests: Alberta, 16 volumes and pamphlets; Argentina, 190 volumes and pamphlets; Bahamas, 20 volumes and pamphlets; Barbados, 6 volumes; Bermuda, 17 volumes; Bolivia, 198 volumes and pamphlets; Brazil, 133 volumes and pamphlets; British Columbia, 10 volumes and pamphlets; British Guiana, 42 volumes; Cape of Good Hope, 129 volumes and pamphlets; Chile, 584 volumes and pamphlets, and 64 maps; China, 162 volumes and pamphlets; Colombia, 130 volumes and pamphlets; Costa Rica, 365 volumes and pamphlets; Cuba, 196 volumes and pamphlets; Ecuador, 148 volumes and pamphlets; Fiji, 54 volumes and pamphlets; France, 395 volumes and pamphlets; Italy, 42 volumes and pamphlets; India and Provinces, 2,266 volumes and pamphlets; Jamaica, 28 volumes and pamphlets; Japan, 196 volumes and pamphlets; Mexico, 11 volumes; Netherlands, 24 volumes; New South Wales, 761 volumes and pamphlets; Orange River Colony, 6 volumes; Panama, 300 volumes and pamphlets; Peru, 456 volumes and pamphlets; Portugal, 429 volumes and pamphlets; Quebec, 64 volumes; Queensland, 157 volumes and pamphlets; Rhodesia, 59 volumes and pamphlets; Russia, 835 volumes and pamphlets, and 6 maps; Scotland, 63 volumes; South Australia, 58 volumes and pamphlets; Spain, 293 volumes and pamphlets; Sudan, 14 volumes and pamphlets; Tasmania, 15 volumes; Transvaal, 37 volumes and pamphlets; Trinidad, 65 volumes; Union of South Africa, 77 volumes and pamphlets; Venezuela, 294 volumes and pamphlets; Victoria, 3 volumes; Weihaiwei, 12 pamphlets; and Western Pacific Islands, 36 pamphlets.

*Latin-American
documents*

The special feature of the activities of the Division during the year was an effort to complete the files of official publications of the Latin American countries. The visit of

Dr. E. M. Borchard to these countries offered an opportunity to call the attention of their governments to the needs of the Library in this field and the results of Dr. Borchard's efforts were highly gratifying. The Library's collection of Latin American documents may now be considered one of its important features. Among the valuable items secured may be mentioned the series of volumes containing the proceedings of the arbitration of a number of boundary disputes, early issues of legislative journals (especially those for Argentina), early volumes of official gazettes (particularly the Venezuela Gazette 1827 to 1869), long files of annual reports of ministries and a large number of special monographs. It is hoped that the cordial relations established with the various South American government offices will also lead to larger receipts in the future.

The number of countries on the international exchange list was reduced from 92 to 91, at the request of one of the governments which found itself, for special reasons, unable to provide the facilities needed for the United States publications. Negotiations are now under way to establish a new exchange.

The receipts of official publications of the states of the United States were about the same as for the last few years. The extent of the receipts since the creation of the Division of Documents is as follows:

1901-2	2, 162	1901-10	6, 386
1902-3	1, 589	1910-11	7, 767
1903-4	1, 023	1911-12	9, 318
1904-5	2, 812	1912-13	9, 485
1905-6	3, 884	1913-14	9, 283
1906-7	3, 245	1914-15	9, 634
1907-8	4, 128	1915-16	9, 615
1908-9	3, 554		

The success of the Library in securing these publications is, of course, due to the publication of the Monthly List of State Publications compiled in this Division. As most of the state legislatures meet in the odd-numbered years, the

point has apparently been reached when the number of publications received is affected by the convening of the legislative bodies.

During the year 7,433 volumes were sent to the bindery.

The number of duplicates eliminated and turned over to the Order Division for exchange with other libraries was 18,417 (7,401 volumes and 11,016 pamphlets).

LAW LIBRARY

(From the report of the Law Librarian, Dr. Borchard)

LAW LIBRARY: Accessions

The accessions during the year were as follows:

How acquired	1914-15		1915-16	
	Main Library	Conference Library	Main Library	Conference Library
By copyright.	1,274	.....	1,891	.....
By gift and transfer.	772	119	1,703	155
By purchase.	1,617	555	2,709	383
Total.	3,663	674	6,303	538
Total accessions.	4,337		6,841	
Total contents of Law Library.	168,719		175,560	

The most noteworthy accessions have been:

ARGENTINA. Jurisprudencia civil. Fallos y disposiciones de la excma. Camara de apelaciones de la capital. Buenos Aires, 1882-1914. 204 vols. Corrientes. Autos y sentencias del S. Tribunal de justicia de la excma. C. de apelaciones ... Corrientes, 1901-1906. 14 vol. La Plata. Fallos de la Cámara federal de apelación de La Plata. Buenos Aires, 1902-1909. (1902-1906.) 16 vols.

BOLIVIA. Colección oficial de leyes, decretos, ordenes, resoluciones ... La Paz, 1834-1865. (1825-1863.) 23 vols. El anuario. Publicado por Felix Reyes Ortiz ... La Paz, 1855-1914. (1855-1913.) 43 vols.

FRANCE. Journal des tribunaux de commerce ... Paris, 1852-1915. 67 vols.

PERU. Leyes y resoluciones ... Por Ricardo Aranda (and others). Lima, 1870-1906. (1868-1905.) 17 vols. Quiros and Nieto. Colección de leyes, decretos y ordenes. Lima, 1831-1853. (1821-1851.) 12 vols.

SPAIN. Colección legislativa ... (to complete sets). 1860-1897. 41 vols.

PERIODICALS. "El derecho," Revista de legislación y jurisprudencia. Lima, 1885-1909. (1885-1909.) 14 vols. Revista de direito civil, commercial e criminal ... Dirigida pelo Dr. Antonio Bento de Faria ... Rio de Janeiro, 1906-1915. 37 vols. Revista forense. Doutrina, legislação e jurisprudencia ... Bello Horizonte, 1904-1914. 21 vols.

Special accessions by gift:

COSTA RICA. Colección de las leyes, decretos y ordenes ... 1851-1913 (to complete sets). San José, 1851-[1914]. (Partly purchased). 24 vols. Boletín judicial. Organo del Departamento de justicia de la Republica. San José, 1897-1910. 23 vols. Sentencias de la corte de casacion ... San José, 1906-1915. (1906-1915.) 19 vols.

CUBA. Colección legislativa. Habana, 1911-1915. (1905-1912.) vols. 14-37. 24 vols. Jurisprudencia del Tribunal supremo. Habana, 1908-1915. (1899-1907.) 34 vols.

PANAMA (State). Leyes espedidas por la Asamblea lejislativa del Estado de Panama. Panama, 1848-1903. (1848-1903.) (Title varies.) 17 vols.

RUSSIA. Svod zakonov Rossiĭskoĭ Imperiĭ (with supplements). Petrograd, 1908-1915. 31 vols.

The plan of acquiring one copy of all session laws prior to 1800, two copies from 1800 to 1839, and three copies from 1840 to date has been carried forward substantially during the year. The publication of our want list and duplicate list has contributed greatly to filling our needs, so that at the present moment our collections are nearly complete. Our aim to complete three sets of the law reports of the different states is also approaching fulfillment.

The lack of adequate shelf room at the Law Library to accommodate the continual increase in the publication of legal literature of all classes has again necessitated the removal of many books from the Law Library to the collections in the main building. Steel shelving would add greatly to our accommodations for books, aside from other advantages to be obtained from such shelving. Its need is becoming more evident from year to year.

Nearly the entire collection of American and English treatises has now been recatalogued, good progress in the

State session
laws and reports

Rearrangement
of books at the
Law Library

Recataloguing
American and
English law

work having been made. On the new printed cards the subject headings adopted by the Library have been added, and, as an increasing number of law libraries is subscribing for our cards or using our scheme of subject headings, printed in 1911, our work is aiding materially in bringing about standardization among law-library catalogues. During the coming year the effort will be made to proceed with the cataloguing of other parts of the collection.

Owing to insufficiency of personnel it was found impossible during the year to resume the important work of cataloguing the colonial statutes which was begun by Mr. White and carried out for Connecticut and Massachusetts. By cooperation with the Catalogue Division it may be found possible during the coming year to resume this work.

*Supreme Court
records and briefs*

Much progress has been made in the binding of the United States Supreme Court records and briefs into volumes following the order in which the decisions are printed in the United States reports. This has necessitated rebinding the Carpenter collection, in which desired briefs and records are now to be found only with difficulty. A large part of the work still remains to be done; it will be continued until completed.

Foreign law

While steady progress has been made in completing the session laws, codes, law reports, compilations and treatises of the countries of Europe and their colonies, the most noteworthy feature of the year has been the important additions which have been made to our collections of Latin American law. By a joint arrangement between the Department of Commerce and the Library of Congress, the Law Librarian was enabled to make a trip of five months through the countries of Latin America, in the course of which Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Panama, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela were visited. In each country the legal literature was considered with local lawyers and scholars and the most desirable material purchased or received as gifts. Large collections of legal material and official docu-

ments were obtained by gift through the courtesy of various national librarians and the heads of different government departments. By reason of these accessions we possess substantially complete sets of the session laws, law reports, codes, important commentaries and treatises of the countries visited—except for state and provincial material in Argentina, Brazil, and Venezuela—and by aid of correspondence and the assistance of local lawyers in the other countries of Latin America our collections for these countries are rapidly being augmented. It seems appropriate that occasion be here taken to acknowledge the helpful service in the completion of the collections of the following gentlemen:

Argentina: Dr. José León Suarez, professor at the law school of Buenos Aires, publicist, and jurist; Señor Félix A. Carrié, the Librarian of Congress; Dr. O. Staub, of the International exchange office; Dr. Honorio Pueyrredón, Dr. Estanislao Zeballos, and Dr. Luis M. Drago, jurists, and publicists.

Bolivia: Señor Agustin de Rada, Secretary of the Chamber of deputies; Manuel Ordoñez Lopez, Secretary of the Senate; Hon. Perry Belden, Chargé d'affaires of the United States; Dr. Bautista Saavedra, attorney at law; Dr. Manuel Vicente Ballivián, Chief of the Bureau of statistics and international exchange; Dr. Alberto Cortadellas, Under-Secretary of foreign affairs.

Brazil: Dr. Manoel Cicero Peregrino da Silva, Director of the National library; Dr. Rodrigo Octavio, professor, publicist, and jurist; and Senator Ruy Barbosa.

Chile: Señor Carlos Silva Cruz, Director of the National library; Dr. Julio Philippi, professor and attorney at law; Dr. Enrique Foster, Judge of the Supreme court; Dr. Moisés Vargas, Under-Secretary of public works; Dr. Alejandro Alvarez, Counselor of the foreign office; Dr. Castro Ruiz, Under-Secretary of foreign affairs; and Señor Manuel Foster, attorney at law.

Colombia: Dr. José Vicente Concha, President of Colombia; Dr. Arturo Quijano, jurist; and Hon. Thaddeus Thompson, United States minister.

Costa Rica: Dr. Luis Anderson, statesman, diplomat, and jurist; Dr. Leonidas Pacheco, Speaker of the House and attorney at law; Señor Julio Acosta, Minister of foreign affairs; Señor Carlos Pacheco, Chief of the International exchange office; Dr. Edward J. Hale, Minister of the United States; and Dr. Manuel Aragón, professor at the university.

Cuba: Hon. William E. Gonzales, United States minister; Dr. Pablo Desvernine, Minister of foreign affairs; and Dr. Antonio S. Bustamante, professor, publicist, and jurist.

Panama: Hon. William Jennings Price, Minister of the United States; Señor Ernesto T. Lefèvre, Minister of foreign affairs; Señor Juan B. Sosa, Minister of the interior; and Dr. Harmodio Arias, publicist, and attorney at law.

Peru: Dr. Luis Ulloa, Director of the National library; Dr. Manuel V. Villarán, attorney at law; Dr. Eleodoro Romero, Dean of the Law school; Dr. Victor M. Maurtua, publicist, diplomat, and jurist; Dr. Arturo García, Librarian of the Ministry of foreign affairs.

Uruguay: Dr. Manuel B. Otero, Minister of foreign affairs; Dr. Daniel García Acevedo, publicist, and attorney at law; Señor Juan Daquó, Librarian of the Faculty of law; and Mr. Arthur Schoenfeld, Secretary of the American legation.

Venezuela: Hon. Preston McGoodwin, Minister of the United States; Dr. Manuel Segundo Sánchez, Director of the National library; Dr. Demetrio Lossada Dias, Chief of Bureau of the Ministry of foreign affairs; Dr. Pedro Arcaya, Minister of the interior; Dr. Alfredo Machado-Hernandez and Dr. Julio Blanco Uztariz, attorneys at law; Señor F. Jimenez Arráiz, Librarian of Congress; and Dr. Santiago Key-Ayala, Librarian of the Ministry of foreign affairs.

*Guide to foreign
law*

At the end of 1915 the "Guide to the law and legal literature of Spain" was published. The cooperation of Harvard

by granting to Mr. Thomas W. Palmer, Jr., a Sheldon fellowship for the preparation of this work has been mentioned in the Annual reports of 1913 and 1914.

The Harvard Law School has promised to cooperate further with us in the enterprise of publishing these guides to foreign law by assigning another Sheldon fellowship to a graduate student who shall devote a year to the necessary study for the preparation of a "Guide to the law and legal literature of France." The student is to be designated by the University in 1917. It is proposed that he spend a portion of the year in study in the Law Division of the Library of Congress and complete his studies in France, thereupon undertaking the preparation of the Guide under the direction of the Law Librarian on the order of the Guides for Germany and Spain previously published.

On the basis of the studies made in South America and the material acquired a "Guide to the law and legal literature of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile" is now in course of preparation. It is hoped that the guide will be published before the end of the fiscal year.

DIVISION OF MAPS AND CHARTS

(From the report of the Chief, Mr. Phillips)

The following tables, A and B, respectively show the number of accessions for the year and the total number of pieces in the Map Division:

TABLE A—Accessions, July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916

MAPS AND
CHARTS:
Accessions

Description	Copyright	Purchase	Gift	Transfer	Exchange	Total
Maps.....	2, 719	1, 053	1, 647	853	4	6, 276
Atlases.....	103	83	14	6	3	209
Manuscript.....		16		22		38
Views.....	76	47	1			124
Total.....	2, 898	1, 199	1, 662	881	7	6, 647

TABLE B—Total number of pieces in Map Division, June 30, 1916

Description	June 30, 1915	Accessions, 1916	Total
Sheet maps, including pocket maps.	139, 371	6, 276	145, 647
Atlases.	4, 608	209	4, 817
Manuscripts.	949	38	987
Views.	1, 438	124	1, 562
Total.	146, 366	6, 647	153, 013

These tables do not include the total number of sheets in the Sanborn insurance collection, the British Ordnance survey, and the Egyptian survey, which number as follows:

Description	Accessions, 1915-16		Total	
	Maps	Sheets	Maps	Sheets
Sanborn insurance maps.	874	8, 141	26, 641	244, 520
Ordnance survey.				17, 217
Egyptian survey.				22, 660
Total.				284, 397

Accessions

Since the publication of volume 3 of "A list of geographical atlases," in 1914, 730 atlases, in 916 volumes, have been added to the collection, making a total of 4,817 complete atlases in 5,881 volumes. All these additions have been catalogued and may eventually be printed as volume 4 to the "List of geographical atlases."

The following are the most important accessions:

- Aa, P. van der. *Nouvel atlas*. 1714.
 Arnout, J. *Paris, vues et monuments* [1855?]
 Atlantic Neptunes. (2 copies, 15th and 16th)
 Atlas catalan. 1375. Facsimile by J. A. C. Buchon & J. Tastu.
 Bodenehr, G. *Supplement ... zu dem atlas curieux* [1738?]
 Boyer, A. *The draughts of the most remarkable fortified towns of Europe*. 1701.
 Braun, G. *Théâtre des cités du monde*. 6 vols. in 2. [1564-1620]

- Brouckner, I. *Der erste preussische seeatlas*. 1749. Reprint. 1912.
 Burr, D. H. *American atlas*. 1839.
 Carey, H. C. and Lea, I. *Complete historical, chronological and geographical American atlas*. 1823.
 Carey, M. *American pocket atlas*. 1813.
 ——— *General atlas*. 1817.
 ——— *Picturesque views of American scenery*. 1820.
 Cellarius, A. *Harmonia macrocosmica*. 1708.
 Chiquet, J. *Nouveau atlas françois*. 1719.
 Cluver, P. *Introductio in universam geographicam*. 1641.
 ——— *Same*. 1659.
 ——— *Same*. 1697.
 Collins, G. *Great Britain's coasting pilot*. 1723.
 ——— *Same*. 1744.
 Delarochette, L. S. d'A. *South America*. 1818.
 Eight original water color sketches in Guadeloupe. 1820. ms.
 Fay, T. S. *Views of New York and environs*. 1831.
 Fer, N. de. *Théâtre de la guerre ... aux environs du Rhein*. 1705.
 Goos, P. *Lighting colonne, or sea-mirrou*. 1660-61.
 Great Britain. India Office. [*Indian atlas*] 2 vols. 1827-1862.
 Homann heirs. *Maior atlas scholasticus*. 1752-1773.
 Husson, P. *Variae tabulae geographicae*. [1709].
 Jefferys, T. *West India islands*. 1795.
 Kitchin, T. *General atlas*. 1777.
 ——— *Same*. [1790]
 Lane, M., Cook, J., and others. *Pilote de Terre Neuve*. 1784.
 Laurie, R., and Whittle, J. *Complete East India pilot*. 1803.
 ——— *Same*. 1810.
 Loon, J. van, and Voogt, C. J. *Nieuwe groote lichtende zeefackel*. 1699-[1702]
 Martini, M. *Novus atlas Sinensis*. fr. ed. [1655]
 Mercator, G. *Atlas minor*. 1608.
 ——— *Historia mundi*. 1637.
 Milbert, J. G. *Itinéraire pittoresque du fleuve Hudson*. [1828-29]
 Moll, H. *Atlas minor*. 1763?
 ——— Set of thirty-two maps of Europe. [1727?]
 Nolin, J. B. *Atlas général*. 1783.
 Norman, J. *American pilot*. 1794.
 Ottens, R. *Atlas maior*. [1729?] 7 vols.
 Ptolemy, C. *Geographia*. Nuremberg, 1514.
 Quad, M. *Europae totius orbis terrarum partis praestantissimae*. 1592.
 Robert de Vaugondy, D. *Atlas universel*. 1757.
 Roux, J. *Recueil des principaux plans des ports ... de la mer Méditerranée*. 1764.
 Sanson, N. *Cartes générales*. 1658.
 ——— *Afrique en plusieurs cartes*. 1656.
 Schenk, P., and Valck, G. *Atlantis sylloge compendiosa*. 1709.

- Seller, J. *Atlas maritimus*. [1670?]
 ——— *Same*. [1671?]
 ——— *Same*. [1672?]
 ——— *Same*. 1675.
 Simpson, W. *Seat of war in the East*. 2 vols. 1855-56.
 Smyth, H. [Views of the most remarkable places in the gulf of St. Lawrence. 1760]
 Tavernier, M. *Carte d'Alemagne*. 1635.
 ——— *Atlas géographique de France*. 1638.
 Waghenauer, L. J. *Spiegel der zeevaerdt*. 1585.
 Wells, E. *New sett of maps*. [1738?]
 Wytfliet, C. *Histoire universelle des Indes Occidentales et Orientales*. 1611.
 Zeiler, M. *Topographia Helvetiae*. 1654.
 ——— *Topographia electorata Brandeburgici*. 1652?
 ——— *Topographia Italiae*. 1688.

Among the above, one especially to be noted is:

Ottens, Reiner. *Atlas maior cvm generales omnivm totivs orbis ... Amstelaedami, apud viduam ac filios Ioachimi Ottens [and] Reinervm et Iosvam Ottens*. [no date]

This atlas is not dated, but after a careful examination of each map, in volume 1 there is found a map of Norway dated 1729, which is probably the date of the compilation. This work which was evidently the monumental work of these publishers, contains a total of 907 maps. They are maps by the most distinguished cartographers of the various countries of the world, such as Blaeu, Visscher, Delisle, Jaillot, Nolin, Fer, Homann, Allard, and many others, gathered together and published in these seven volumes. Volume 7 contains the American material and has the Ottens view of the city of New York, which in itself sells as a separate for one-third of the amount given for the whole collection. All these maps are colored by hand, and form a collection which is most interesting and valuable. The only other example of the work known is mentioned by P. A. Tiele in his *Nederlandsche Bibliographie*, as being in the University Library at Amsterdam.

Copyright maps The clippings from the copyright bulletin relating to maps and atlases now number 35,295 cards. This important work gives an up-to-date list of all copyrighted maps and atlases

from 1897 to the present date. The old copyrighted maps, which comprise many thousands, issued previous to 1897, are still being overhauled, and our labors this year have been rewarded by finding 735 maps which had never been turned in to this Division.

Letters are still being forwarded to county surveyors, requesting information relating to county maps and atlases. From the information received in answer to these circulars, the Library of Congress has purchased 154 maps and 3 atlases; 143 maps have been received as gifts. In all, 1,226 answers have been made to these requests. Every effort has been made to add to our already rich collection of such material, which is being continually consulted by the various departments of the government.

County maps

A number of maps both in original and photostat copies were exhibited at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, 1915, San Francisco, and at the Panama National Exposition, 1915-16, Panama. These exhibits created considerable interest.

Expositions

Only one publication has gone forth from this Division during the past year. It is entitled "Notes on the cataloging, care, and classification of maps and atlases, including a list of the publications compiled in the Division of Maps and Charts." This little pamphlet, which has been distributed generally to the various libraries throughout the country, has not only given information to the rapidly increasing interest in map classification, but has also supplied in a convenient form an answer to the numerous correspondents requesting such information.

Publications

Two papers are now ready to go to press, which, although containing local titles, are of national interest. The first is entitled "A descriptive list of maps of California and San Francisco to 1865 inclusive." While this list describes only the maps which carry the name of California, it incidentally touches on maps pertaining to the early explorations of the

California list

western coast. The second list "A descriptive list of maps
Washington list and views of Washington and District of Columbia, including Mount Vernon," which describes all the maps and views of the national capital, in its manuscript form has been used by the government in many of its local land cases, and will be of greater usefulness when printed.

European war maps Efforts have been made to add to the collection the best maps relating to the present European war. While the various departments of the government have made extensive use of the material, our requests for these maps from readers have been few. This is probably due to the excellent maps published in the daily papers, and to the wide selection exhibited in the Periodical Division.

MAPS: Noteworthy acquisitions The following is a list of the noteworthy map accessions added to our collection, mostly by purchase, during the past year:

- Map of Yazoo co., South Carolina. 1791. By A. Moultrie. ms.
- Map on parchment covering Hudson river to Fort Edwards. Drawn by William Harper. ms.
- Ms. map made by general P. G. T. Beauregard, relating to Mexico.
- Baltimore harbor. 1816? By J. Johnson. ms.
- San Francisco, California. 1849. By W. M. Eddy. ms.
- Nine ms. views of Washington, D. C.
- Large colored map of New Orleans. ms.
- View of New Orleans, 1852. Pub. by D. W. Moody. Drawn by J. W. Hill and Smith.
- View of Fort Monroe, Old Point Comfort and Hygeia hotel. 1861. By E. Sachse.
- Views of the Hudson river. Published by Henry I. Megarey. (20 views) ca. 1825.
- Plan of Charlestown, S. C. 1704. Edw^d. Crisp.
- 1671. Jos. Samson.
- 1790? J. Lodge, sculp. Jos. Samson, scribe.
- Charlestown with its entrenchments and those made during the siege by the English. 1780.
- Mapp of ye improved part of Pensilvania in America. 1681. By Tho: Holme.
- Correct map of Connecticut. Engraved by Amos Doolittle for dr. Trumbull's history of Connecticut. 1797.
- Maiorca—Minorca—Regno di Napoli—Constantinople and vicinity—Rheinstrom. To complete Lafrery's atlas.

- New York and New Jersey with part of Pennsylvania drawn by major Holland, engraved by Hen. Cöntgen. Frankfort, H. L. Broenner, 1777.
- Carte d'Amérique. 1776. By A. Clouet.
- General map of the British Colonies in America. 1755. By Lewis Evans.
- Map of the state of Virginia. 1864. Pub. by West and Johnston.
- Map of the military division of the West. 1864. (General P. G. T. Beauregard, commander)
- Lloyd's official map of the state of Tennessee. 1862. By J. T. Lloyd.
- Map of eastern Virginia, compiled from the best authorities and printed at the Coast Survey Office. 1862.
- Map of the Confederate lines from Fort Gregg to Mrs. Price's. Made under the direction of brig.-gen. W. H. Stevens.
- Map of the United States. 1834. By Amos Lay.
- Sketch of the positions of the British and American forces during the operations against New Orleans. 1815. By John Peddie.
- Map of the state of Louisiana. 1838. By Catesby Graham.
- Map of the United States. 1820. By John Melish.
- Map of the United States. 1829. By James Whitelan.
- Map of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. 1830. By E. Hutchinson.
- Map of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island. 1829. By E. Ruggles.
- Collection of 30 maps (incl. 22 ms.) relating to Mexico.
- Territory of Orleans. 1805. By B. Lafon.
- Map of the Morris purchase of Western Geneseo ... exhibiting the several tracts of land purchased by the Holland land company, 1804.
- Large ms. map of the Northwest territory. 1851. By "T. De Smet. Soc. jès."

A number of maps which are of great interest to this Division are found in other libraries, and efforts have been made to secure photographic copies of them. A list of such additions is given below:

Noteworthy reproductions

- Fleuve St. Louis ci-devant Mississippi relevé ... par le sieur Diron l'an 1719, depuis la Nouvelle-Orléans ... jusqu'au village Cahokia. Original in Bibliothèque nationale, Paris.
- Carte nouvelle et très exacte d'une partie de la Louisianne et de l'isle de Cuba en 1718. Original in Départ. de la marine, Paris.
- Plan de la baye de St. Joseph tiré par Jean Béranger, le 1^{er} may, 1718. Original in Départ. de la marine, Paris.
- Carte du golfe de Mexique et des isles de Barlovento ... par Juan las Caiz à la Vera Cruz, 1718. Original in Départ. de la marine, Paris.
- Plan de Pensacola et des deux forts espagnols pris par l'escadre de mr. de Chamelin, le 9 de septembre, 1719. Original in Départ. de la marine, Paris.

- Partie de la coste de la Floride où se trouve l'embouchure de la rivière de Missisipi ... Paris, Moullart-Sanson, 1719. Original in Biblio. nationale, Paris.
- Carte de la côte de la Louisiane depuis l'embouchure du Mississippi jusqu'à la baye de S. Joseph, 1719-1720. Original in Départ. de la marine, Paris.
- Carte nouvelle de la partie de l'ouest de la province de la Louisiane, sur les observations et découvertes du sieur Bénard de la Harpe, 1720. Original in Départ. de la marine, Paris.
- Carte de la coste de la Louisiane depuis la baye de St. Louis ... jusqu'à celle de St. Joseph, 1719-1720, par Devin. Original in Biblio. nationale, Paris.
- Carte réduite des isles de l'Amérique et du golfe du Mexique ... par Philippe Buache, 1724. Original in Départ. de la marine, Paris.
- Map of East and West Florida ... par Charles Cloard, 1739. Original in Départ. de la marine, Paris.
- Plan de la ville et port St. Augustine. [1742?] Original in Départ. de la marine, Paris.
- East of St. Augustine, town, castle and forces before it. [1743?] Original in British Museum.
- Part of Florida. [1743?] Original in British Museum.
- Plano de la nueva colonia de S. Luis Potosi. [1750?] Original in British Museum.
- Port de Pensacola dans le golfe du Mexique. [1760] Original in Départ. de la marine, Paris.
- Carte des environs du fort Louis et de Pensacola. [1762?] Original in Départ. de la marine, Paris.
- Plan de la partie de la province de la Louisiane ... [1762?] Original in Départ. de la marine, Paris.
- Plano geográfico ... de la America Septentrional española por don Joseph Antonio Alzate y Ramirez, 1775. Original in British Museum.
- Plano general de la mission y puebla de Arispe. Manuel Augustin Mascaro. 1780. Original in British Museum.
- Mapa de la frontera de Sonora ... 1780. Geronimo de la Rocha y Figueroa. Original in British Museum.
- Mapa geog^e. de la p^{te} de la America sep^t ... p^r d^a Jose Cortés. 1799. Original in British Museum.
- Carte du Golfe du Mexique et des Antilles, 1696. Juan Bisente. Original in Départ. de la marine, Paris.
- Plan de la côte et des environs du Mississippi, 1699. Original in Départ. de la marine, Paris.
- Carte de la côte et des environs du fleuve Mississippi, 1699. Original in Départ. de la marine, Paris.
- Partie de l'Amérique septentrionale où est comprise la Nouvelle France ... par Jean Baptiste Louis Franquelin. 1699. Original in Départ. de la marine, Paris.

Carte de l'Amérique septentrionale entre les 25 et 65 degrés de latitude et ... 24° jusqu'aux 34° de longit. par Jean Baptiste Louis Franquelin. 1699. Original in Départ. de la marine, Paris.

Plan de l'entrée de la baye de Pensacola de Sainte Marie de Galue, habitée par les espagnoles (1699). Original in Départ. de la marine, Paris.

Plan de la coste de la Floride depuis la rivière de indios iusques aux isles de Saint diègue. 1699. Original in Départ. de la marine, Paris.

Carte de l'Amérique du Nord depuis les grands lacs jusqu'au golfe du Mexique. [1700?] Original in Départ. de la marine, Paris.

Pensacolay bay. Copié par D. Laisné fils. 1705. Original in Départ. de la marine, Paris.

Accurate map of the state and province of New Hampshire taken from actual surveys, by col. I. Blanchard and mr. S. Langdon; eng. by T. Jefferys, 1784. Original in Harvard university library.

Map of the head of Chesapeake bay and Susquehanna river, with a plan of Havre de Grace, by C. P. Hauducoeur. 1799. Original in Harvard university library.

Map of the northwest parts of the U. S. of America by John Fitch, 1785. Original in Massachusetts historical society, and in the possession of Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, Philadelphia.

Map of Virginia. First ed. 1807. By J. Madison. Original in Harvard university library.

Map of Virginia and Maryland. 1673. A. Herrman. Only known copy in British Museum.

Mapp of the bay of Chesepeack. 1735. By W. Hoxton. Original in Maryland historical society.

Map of the United States. 1783. By A. Buell. Original in American geographical society, New York.

Carte de l'Amérique septentrionale. 1689. By Raudin. Original in John Carter Brown library.

Allen, I. Map to accompany his History of Vermont. 1789. Original in New York public library.

Map of Virginia. 1751. By J. Fry and P. Jefferson. First ed. Original in New York public library.

Map of Maryland. 1813. 2d ed. By D. Griffith. Original in Harvard university library.

In the Library of Parliament of Canada there are a number of manuscript reproductions of maps relating to the early history of North America, collected from the originals for the use of the Library by P. L. Morin; these are of such interest that photographic copies were requested. The reproductions—97 in number—are now in our collection.

We have also secured photographic reproductions of 67 early maps and plans of which the originals are in the King George the Third collection, in the British Museum.

DIVISION OF MUSIC

(From the report of the Chief, Mr. Sonneck)

Accessions of the Music Division for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916

	Copy- right	Gift	Pur- chase	Ex- change	Trans- fer	Other	Total
Music	19, 510	478	1, 834	6	19, 813	4	41, 645
Literature of music.	286	228	288	2	494	10	1, 308
Instruction	790	15	40	1	13	.....	859
Total	20, 586	721	2, 162	9	20, 320	14	43, 812

The total (41,645) includes 17,973 pieces of Reserve storage and 1,771 Second copies of Class C (of years 1905-1908) and transferred from the Copyright Office between October, 1915, and May, 1916, and 8,227 pieces of Reserve storage and 252 Second copies of Class E of the current issue 1915-16.

*Contents of the Music Division at the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1916***Music:**

The Division contained up to June 30, 1915, vol-
umes and pieces. 676, 094

Accessions during the fiscal year numbered, vol-
umes and pieces. 41, 645

Total on June 30, 1916. 717, 739

Literature of Music:

The Division contained up to June 30, 1915, vol-
umes and pamphlets. 32, 540

Accessions during the fiscal year numbered. 1, 308

Total on June 30, 1916. 33, 848

Instruction:

The Division contained up to June 30, 1915, vol-
umes and pieces. 19, 174

Accessions during the fiscal year numbered. 859

Total on June 30, 1916. 20, 033

Grand total, volumes, pamphlets, etc. 771, 620

The Music Division now contains (estimated) 771,620 volumes, pamphlets, and pieces. (Music: 717,739; Literature of Music: 33,848, including librettos; Musical instruction: 20,033, including teaching pieces, etudes, and other music of an instructive type.)

MUSIC DIVISION:
Contents

For the same reasons as last year the growth of the collection by foreign copyright deposits has been far below normal. A detailed report on the purchases of music and books on music in Europe during the last year is not feasible, since very few of the orders have reached us so far. But even without this material (which is considerable) the year has seen many a valuable addition to our collections by way of purchase or gift.

Accessions

Among the purchases may be mentioned a considerable number of libretti of such rarity as, for instance, that of Weber's *Freischütz*, Stuttgart, 1822 (with three musical supplements) or the *Relation du Grand Ballet du Roy*, Paris, 1619; Arne's *Masque of Alfred* (1st ed. of 83 p., 1756?); Balbastre's *Pieces de clavecin*, premier livre, Paris [1759]; Beethoven's *Abschiedsgesang an Wiens Bürger*, 1796 (1st ed.); Bishop's *Twelve original English glees*, London (ca. 1810); Marquis of Blandford's *Twelve glees*, London, 1798; three autograph compositions by Ole Bull; Caccini's *L'Euridice*, 1615 (Transcript); Canales' *Six quartettes*, op. 3, London, [ca. 1775]; Couperin's *Sonates en pièces de clavecin*, oeuvre II, [1713?, signed by composer]; Dumont's *Cinq messes*, 1711 (5th ed.); The German *Erato*, Berlin, 1800 (3d ed.); P. C. Guglielmi's *La scelta dello sposo* and *La serva bizzarra* (Transcripts); Johnson's *The Scots Musical Museum*, v. I-II [1787-1788]; Joh. Krieger's *Anmuthige clavier-übung*, 1699; Kusser's *Arien aus der oper Erindo*, Hamburg, 1695, and *Heliconische Musenlust*, Stuttgart, 1700 (Transcripts); Lully's *Les nopces de Pelée et de Thétis* (Transcript); *Mercurius musicus* for the harpsichord (Jan., July, Aug., 1708);

The Opera miscellany, London, [1730?]; Pergolesi's *La serva padrona*, London, Bremner, 1777; Philidor's *Le diable à quatre*, 175-; Playford's *Brief introduction*, 1667; Purcell's *Tempest*, London, Longman and Broderip, [1790?]; Luigi Rossi's *Il Palazzo incantato* (Transcript); Rutherford's *Complete collection of 112 of the most celebrated minuets*, London, [175-]; John Stafford Smith's *glee In vain we fill the sparkling bowl* (1796. Autograph); John Stanley's *Collection of twelve English songs*, London, 1741; Sternhold and Hopkins' *Whole book of Psalms*, London, 1640; A supplement of new catches for the second book of the *Pleasant Musical Companion*, London, 1702; *Thesaurus Musicus*, vols. 1-2 (1744, 1746. First eds.); *The Universal musician or Songster's delight*, London, [1737?]; Autograph album leaf in Richard Wagner's hand of date Zurich, May 18, 20, 22, 1853, also the full scores of his *Lohengrin*, Paris, Durand and Schoenewerk, Tannhaeuser, Paris, Durand, *Le vaisseau fantôme*, Paris, Durand; Walond's *Ode on St. Cecilia's Day*, London [ca. 1759].

MUSIC DIVISION:
Purchases

It is a curious coincidence that in the same year that purchases of European material threatened to drop below normal, those of early musical Americana exceeded all expectations. Until about 1830 American music publishers made no consistent effort to copyright their publications. Hence, the Library of Congress is obliged to acquire such noncopyrighted music in competition with other institutions. Often this music is of very little value esthetically, but it illustrates in every case the pioneer period of the now impressive American music publishing industry and is collected by us for this, if for no other, historical reason. Music of this period, whether sacred or secular, is becoming very scarce. It is only by cooperation with private collectors that the Library of Congress gradually can build up a collection with but few negligible gaps. This year we drew heavily on the private collection of Mr. Thurlow W. Parker of

Brooklyn. From this and other sources early American sheet music alone—from about 1790 to 1830—accrued to us to the number of more than five hundred items. An increase like this is unlikely to occur again. Together with the acquisition of an even larger number of pieces published in America after 1830, but not copyrighted, hence not deposited in the Library of Congress, it definitely placed our collection of such early musical Americana *hors concours*, as it should be.

Space forbids going into details except to mention a few of the more important Americana, sacred and secular, acquired by purchase: The Athenaeum collection of hymns and tunes, New York, 1863; Atwill's The New York and Vermont collection, Albany [1804]; The Battle of the Wabash [and] Fort McHenry or The Star Spangled Banner [1814?]; G. F. Bristow's The Great Republic (complete autograph score); Josiah Flagg's Sixteen anthems, Boston, [1766]; French's Harmony of harmony, 1802; The Favorite new federal song [Hail Columbia, 1798, Carr's issue with American eagle instead of G. Washington's portrait]; A. Law's Select number of plain tunes [1775?] and Select harmony, [1778?]; New Yankee Doodle, New York, J. Hewitt [1798. With the mounted portrait of George Washington after Joseph Wright]; Alex. Reinagle's Chorus sung before Gen. Washington, Philadelphia [1789], Collection of favorite songs, Philadelphia [179-?], and Twelve favorite pieces arranged for the pianoforte, Philadelphia [180-?]; Stickney's Gentleman and lady's musical companion, Newburg-Port, n. d.; Tansur's The American harmony or Royal melody complete, 1771; Terrill's Vocal harmony, Newhaven [1805]; Thomas Walter's Grounds and rules, Boston, Mecom [175-]; A. Williams' American harmony or Universal psalmodist, 1769.

The acquisition of Americana by gift, too, exceeded our *Gifts* expectations. Since occasional gifts, such as a copy of

Music:
Gifts

J. H. Vaill's privately printed "History of the Litchfield county choral union" from Mr. Carl Stoeckel, a copy of John Parry's British harmony [ca. 1800] from Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, a copy of sundry of his noncopyrighted violoncello compositions from Mr. Paul Th. Miersch, a miscellaneous lot of nineteenth century American music, sundry items from Dr. Fielding H. Garrison, a valuable manuscript collection of airs popular in America [ca. 1800] from Mr. Geo. D. Mitchell, a similar collection (Daniel Robart's Note Book, 1800) from Mr. Arthur Tregina, a copy of Lowell Mason's *The Choir*, Boston, 1832 (first ed., with first appearance in print of "America") from Mr. Hubert P. Main, a set of volumes of *Der Kirchenchor*, *The Choir Herald*, *The Choir Leader* from the Lorenz Publishing Co. are duly acknowledged in each case at the time of presentation, attention may here be centered on those gifts that help to vitalize one of the favorite projects of this, the national library: to assemble under our custody the original manuscript scores of compositions by American composers.

Occasionally the narrow local or even personal prevails against the larger national point of view and defeats the project in spots; but, as a rule and for obvious reasons, the American composer and American music publisher are beginning to prefer the national to a local library as the permanent custodian of manuscript scores. This year we record with satisfaction the promise of gifts of autograph scores by various American composers and the receipt of Charles Wakefield Cadman's song "From the land of the sky-blue water" and his Sonata for pianoforte, op. 58, and W. H. Humiston's "Iphigeneia before the sacrifice at Aulis," "A Southern fantasia" (orch. score), "A song of evening from Alcestis," "Song of a young girl," "Io te amo," "Beauty's daughters."

Turning to our representative music publishers, two gifts of extraordinary dimensions are to be reported and briefly described.

In November, 1915, the John Church co. (Cincinnati, ^{*John Church*}_{*co. Gift*} Ohio, etc.), acting on a previous promise, transmitted to our custody a selection of more than 150 autograph compositions, mostly illustrating the firm's long-established interest in American composers, as a list of the composers represented will show: R. Barrett, P. P. Bliss, G. Borch, F. L. Bristow, M. H. Brown, Dudley Buck, G. P. Centanini, G. Chadbourne, A. Claassen, K. S. Clark, F. Morris Class, C. M. Currier, L. Dannenberg, R. De Koven, W. H. Doane, M. Douglas, J. Winchell Forbes, C. Edgar Ford, W. O. Forsyth, J. Frank Frysinger, J. L. Gaynor, C. H. Grimm, M. Grosse, C. Hahn, F. Flaxington Harker, V. Harris, J. M. Jolley, A. W. Krauth, G. Lamothe, F. Langguth, Linger, A. MacFadyen, M. Maretzek, W. Milbank, L. Lockwood Moore, E. A. Mueller, H. v. Mysenburg, C. Nelius, E. Nevin, M. Paldi, E. A. Parsons, G. W. Persley, S. G. Pratt, Leroy M. Rile, R. Rochelle, H. Roemer, G. F. Root, A. Russell, W. A. Sabin, A. Saint Amory, H. R. Shelly, A. M. Shuey, A Sister of Loretto, W. G. Smith, J. P. Sousa, C. G. Spross, G. W. Stebbins, A. Terhune, A. Terschak, H. Ware, T. P. Westendorf, H. J. Zehm.

This gift was followed in April and May, 1916, by that of ^{*Biglow & Main*}_{*co. Gift*} Mr. Hubert P. Main, of the Biglow & Main co. (New York), which has specialized for many years more or less on sacred American music, especially hymns. This side of American music was but poorly represented in our autograph collections, and Mr. Main's generous gift is all the more appreciated for that reason. In passing, it may be mentioned that Mr. Hubert P. Main's famous collection of American psalmody, in which field he is one of the few recognized authorities, has been for some years in the possession of the Newberry Library, Chicago.

Mr. Main's gift consisted principally of a very large number of autograph letters, etc. (not yet sufficiently digested for report) of American musicians, poets, etc., and of about 200 autograph pieces by the following: A. Abbott, S. Alman, P. Ambrose, R. S. Ambrose, O. R. Barrows, M. L. Bartlett, W. B. Bradbury, G. F. Bristow, W. U. Butcher, G. Coles, Ch. C. Converse, R. S. Cook, S. W. Cooper, T. Crampton, H. P. Danks, J. De Ricqlès, W. H. Doane, C. Florio, R. G. Halls, J. Le Harding, E. Heginbotham, J. H. Hewitt, J. P. Hillis, A. J. Holden, R. Lowry, H. P. Main, S. B. Marsh, Lowell Mason, W. Mason, W. S. B. Mathews, W. Mingle, T. C. O'Kane, J. R. Osgood, H. R. Palmer, Th. E. Perkins, O. F. Pugh, P. Ritter, M. Ruger, F. Schilling, I. A. Sankey, Ch. A. Saunders, Th. F. Seward, W. F. Sherwin, D. B. Towner, H. Tucker, G. J. Webb, A. H. Wells, T. S. Wetmore, W. Whipple, I. B. Woodbury.

Publications

No publications issued from this Division except (in October, 1915) the "Catalogue of first editions of Stephen C. Foster," mentioned in last year's report.

My "Bibliography of first editions of MacDowell" was scheduled for publication in this fiscal year, but had to wait until after the close of the fiscal year before it could be transmitted to the printer.

Except for the additional entry of scores to be acquired between now and publication, my "Catalogue of full scores of Operas, etc.," is ready for the printer. Formally, it is a revised and enlarged edition of the catalogue of 1908 (now out of print), but actually it is a new and different work. The remark that it is designed as a companion work to the "Catalogue of Opera librettos printed before 1800" will suffice to indicate its character.

In view of "the wreckage in wake of music journalism" in America as accumulated in the Library of Congress, it had been the plan for years to list with minute detail our collec-

tion of American musical magazines, to gather further information from publishers and editors, to fill in gaps, etc. Not until this fiscal year did an opportunity offer to carry this plan into effect; but now this descriptive list, also, is ready for publication. It incorporates the answers to a questionnaire sent to publishers and editors of musical magazines. An expression of thanks is here due to all those who answered the questionnaire, and not only furnished bibliographical data but single numbers, or even volumes, in an effort to complete our broken sets.

Of exhibitions the Music Division had two: (1) continued from last year, in the Main exhibition halls: First editions of Stephen C. Foster (1826-1864) and specimen autographs of Beethoven, Liszt, Rossini, Chopin, Spohr, Brahms, etc.; (2) in the Basement, in honor of the Shakespeare Tercentenary, an exhibit of about 100 scores of "Dramatic and Symphonic music based on Shakespeare." It may be doubted that the exhibit could have been duplicated exactly either here or abroad. For this reason a certain significance attaches to the fact that European musical magazines took notice of the exhibit prior to our own magazines—if the latter did so at all.

Exhibits

All purchased music, regardless of class, is catalogued as a matter of course. Current copyrighted music is treated in two ways: (1) special selected classes are catalogued according to the cataloguing rules of the Music Division; (2) for the remainder the "Catalogue of Copyright Entries" issued by the Copyright Office in a form suitable to their needs acts as a substitute until it becomes feasible to add further classes catalogued according to the needs of the Music Division.

Cataloguing

Each catalogued composition is represented by a composer or compiler card, the necessary number of class, group, or form entries, specific title or first line cards. It

will be understood that analytical entries for contents of collections can be indulged in but sparingly at present in such a vast collection as ours, a matter in which small libraries have a great advantage over us.

An estimate of the number of volumes and pieces thus catalogued so far is impracticable. An idea of the progress of the work may be gained from the statement that we now possess a practically permanent and complete type-written composer and class, group or form card catalogue of the following: chamber music; orchestra and band music in score; oratorios, masses, sacred cantatas in full orchestra score; dramatic music (operas, incidental music, ballets, etc.) in full orchestra or vocal or piano score; songs with orchestra accompaniment; secular cantatas in orchestra score; collections of secular part songs; national and folk-music (with the exception of some sheet music); hymn collections (Sunday school and Evangelical excepted); music for two or more pianos; manuscript music, whether transcripts or original; publications prior to 1800 of every description; American publications prior to 1820.

Of course, such groups as vocal scores of oratorios and cantatas, secular or sacred, while not yet completed are very far advanced. Also, the plan of selecting certain composers, either because of their prominence or because of special interest shown in them by our readers, and of cataloguing all their works in our possession without regard to the general cataloguing project is making steady headway. Purchased music, to repeat, is catalogued irrespective of class. Accordingly, the 75,000 items acquired by purchase alone during the past twelve years are duly represented in our catalogue.

All music is classified and catalogued in the Music Division, *not* in the Catalogue Division. This is the reason why in the Librarian's previous annual reports

no reference to such cataloguing illustrated by a yearly average of 25,000 catalogue cards may be discovered in the reports of the Chief Classifier or Chief of the Catalogue Division. The latter's statistics, however, properly include books on music, since they are catalogued in the Catalogue Division, *not* in the Music Division. This catalogue of books on music is complete. We now possess also complete catalogues or lists of opera librettos in the custody of the Music Division. This collection alone totals more than 17,000 and the entries were prepared in this Division. Finally, our subject list of articles in current musical periodicals has proved a useful tool, as well it might with about 40,000 cards added to it since 1902.

The total number of cards added to our catalogue during the past fiscal year was 31,188, as against 28,455 in 1915. Of the total, 27,743 cards (of which 16,484 belong to M) were written in this Division and not supplied by the Catalogue Division. The total includes 1,998 cards written by me, as usual, for our Index to articles in current musical periodicals; it does not include shelf-list cards.

Principally should be noted 16,793 pieces of music published in America 1860-1869. They have also been filed and are now accessible. *Classification of
arrears*

Practically all our music is now classified (hence easily available on the shelves) except certain minor American publications from 1870 to about 1897. Though the pieces number many thousands, the prospect of clearing them within a few years is fairly bright. Current music is classified daily.

The total number of recorded readers (exclusive of mere visitors) during the fiscal year was 4,654; the total number of volumes, pamphlets, and pieces supplied 37,230 (M 28,508, ML 5,146, MT 3,576). Last year figures: 3,316 readers; 29,057 volumes, pamphlets, and pieces. *Public service*

PERIODICAL DIVISION

(From the report of the Chief, Mr. Slade)

PERIODICALS:
Statistics

The number of current periodicals received through the Periodical Division this past year was 8,154. This total includes second copies of periodicals taken up from the Copyright Office, now 1,193 in number, and 977 journals received through the Smithsonian Institution. It should be noted, however, that only part of the serials currently received by the Library are handled in the Periodical Division, much material which in other libraries is sometimes called "periodical" and counted as such, yearbooks, almanacs, annual reports, and similar serials, board of trade and official serial publications, municipal, state, federal, and foreign, being dealt with in other divisions.

The whole number of periodicals received in the Periodical Division was 123,514.

New titles added during the year included: Periodicals received by copyright, 248; by gift, 560; by subscription, 44; through the Smithsonian Institution, 166.

The number of newspapers received is 880, of which 776 are American and 104 foreign. Of the American newspapers received 567 are published daily and 209 weekly. Of the foreign newspapers received 85 are daily and 19 weekly. Publishers of 91 newspapers send additional copies, the receipt of which goes far to help answer all calls for them.

Newspaper
binding

The number of newspapers retained for binding is as follows: American, 217; foreign, 89; total, 306.

The binding during the year was as follows: Newspapers, 949 volumes; periodicals, 4,272 volumes. (Last year: Newspapers, 1,517 volumes; periodicals, 4,795 volumes.)

Funds for the binding of newspapers gave out early in the fiscal year, and this accounts for the small amount of newspaper binding done. In fact, the entire number of volumes of newspapers bound during the year was only 125

volumes in excess of the arrears in binding on hand at the commencement of the fiscal year. The arrears were then 824 volumes. They are now over 2,000 volumes. The difficulty in preserving these files in their present unbound condition is obvious. The wear while in use, the chances of mutilation, and the danger of loss of copies, are all greatly increased. Meanwhile the demand for these files is continuous. Unless relief can be found from the existing situation we are threatened with serious losses and gaps in our great newspaper collections.

During the year 7,257 volumes of newspapers were served to readers (last year, 7,641; the year before, 7,246). Formerly bound volumes of newspapers were served to readers in the Main Reading Room. The service has now been transferred to the Periodical Reading Room. The results of the change have been highly satisfactory.

The number of volumes of periodicals served to readers was 12,965 (last year, 11,628; the year before, 10,298). This exhibit, however, represents only the service from the chapter in the Library classification which contains *general* periodical material, this chapter (AP) being included in the direct service of the Periodical Division. If the service from the other chapters in the Library classification which contain *special* periodical material were taken into account, these figures would be very much greater.

A notable addition was made to our collection of American eighteenth century newspapers through purchase in a single lot from among the duplicates in the possession of the Massachusetts Historical Society of nearly 750 items of unusual interest and importance. This purchase brought to the Library *en bloc* a large number of eighteenth century newspapers ordinarily very difficult to find. *Newspaper ac-*
cessions

We have also been fortunate in acquiring a file of the very rare Edenton, North Carolina, newspaper, the State Gazette of North Carolina, printed by Hodge and Wills, printers to

the state. The issues of this paper, which have come to us through purchase, cover the period September 8, 1788–July 23, 1790. It was during this period that North Carolina accepted the Federal Constitution. The file is rich in interesting material and is in excellent condition.

Of very special interest likewise are the volumes of the *North Carolina Journal*, of Halifax, North Carolina, August 1, 1792–May 20, 1799, coming to us with the *State Gazette of North Carolina* as a part of the same purchase. This is a file such as is not often obtainable, and the two files together constitute an accession of eighteenth century newspaper material of unusual importance.

Another collection of importance which has come to the Library is one of 544 numbers, including the *Centinel of Liberty*, and *Georgetown Advertiser*, January 4, 1799–November 14, 1800; its successor, the *Museum and Washington and George-Town Advertiser*, November 18, 1800–January 22, 1802; and the *Washington Federalist*, April 18, 1801–April 1, 1802. Green and English, of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, publishers of the *Museum*, sold their paper and printing office to Rind and Prentiss, publishers of the *Washington Federalist*, and, after the suspension of the *Museum* with the issue of January 22, 1802, the *Federalist*, of the same politics as the party of the name, was the only newspaper in Georgetown. Files of the *Centinel of Liberty* and of the *Museum and Washington and George-Town Advertiser* are very rare, those of the *Washington Federalist* less so. Their possession by the Library of Congress is peculiarly appropriate.

Our collection of eighteenth century American newspapers printed in German was augmented through the purchase of a volume of the *Neue Unpartheyische Readinger Zeitung und Anzeigs-Nachrichten* for the period January 5, 1799–December 31, 1800. The numbers for the period December

24, 1799–January 29, 1800, are in mourning bands on account of the death of Washington, and these issues contain interesting Washingtoniana. The whole file is in unusually good condition and fits well with our files of German newspapers of Lancaster, Germantown, and Philadelphia of the same years or earlier.

Purchases made in the usual run at different times during the year, occasionally of individual owners, but more ordinarily at auction sales, have brought to us over 500 other American eighteenth century newspapers. This is a substantial and gratifying gain to our collections. In addition we have increased our own resources in this field by the purchase of photographic reproductions of the Georgia Gazette, May 21, 1766–May 23, 1770, and of the Boston News-Letter January 5, 1708–December 29, 1718, both of these lots being in continuation of files of photographic reproductions previously acquired.

The accessions of nineteenth century newspaper material have been numerous but can not be listed in detail.

The following Southern newspapers of the civil war period have been added to our collections: Augusta Daily Chronicle and Sentinel, March 13, June 16, September 22, 1862, April 25, May 14, 1863; Chattanooga Daily Rebel, April 27, 1865; Southern Federal Union, Milledgeville, May 7, August 13, 1861, September 16, 1862; Southern Recorder, Milledgeville, May 14, June 11, 18, July 30, August 20, 27, September 10, 1861, January 21, February 18, March 4, 18, July 29, August 5, 26, September 9, 23, October 28, November 4, 11, 25, December 2, 9, 23, 1862; New Orleans Picayune, February 1, 1864; New Orleans True Delta, February 9, 1864; Opelousas Courier, April 25, 1863 (printed on wall paper); Palmetto Herald, Port Royal, March 24, 31, 1864; Richmond Daily Dispatch, July 27 to December 23, 1861, 57 scattering numbers, January 7,

11, 13, 24, 25, 30, 31, 1862; Richmond Daily Whig, September 3, December 31, 1862; Savannah Daily News, August 22, September 3, 1863; Savannah Republican, October 20, November 21, 1862, January 24, February 3, 4, 1863; Florida Sentinel, Tallahassee, August 6, 1861.

In a different field was the purchase of certain French journals, interesting for their caricatures and cartoons, humoristic and other literary content.

Periodical accessions

Among miscellaneous periodicals acquired were the Analectic magazine, Philadelphia, February-May, 1820, the March number containing an interesting plate showing "A back view of the Capitol, Washington"; Annals of sporting and fancy gazette, London, vols. 1-13, 1822-1828, containing the series of plates, colored and plain, by Cruikshank, Alkin, and others; Asmonian, New York, vols. 1-8, 10-12, 1849-1856; Christian pilot, Portland, Me., vol. 1, July 19, 1832-July 11, 1833; Free press, New York, June 13-October 10, 1835; Illustrated monthly courier, Philadelphia, vol. 1, nos. 1-6, 1848; Illustrated New York news, New York, vol. 1, nos. 1-6, 1851; Ladies' magazine and literary gazette, Boston, vol. 8, 1835; New York weekly, May 30-August 9, 1860; North Carolina magazine, Newbern, vol. 1, nos. 5-30, vol. 2, nos. 31-33, July 6, 1764-January 8, 1765, a very rare eighteenth century item; Panoplist, Boston, new series, vol. 4, 1802; Political controversy, a weekly magazine, London, 36 numbers in 1762-1763; Southern monthly, Memphis, vol. 1-vol. 2, no. 1, September 1861-May, 1862, a civil war item of signal interest; Southern workman, Hampton, Virginia, vols. 3-12, 1874-1883; Templar's magazine, Cincinnati, vol. 1, 1850-1851; Youth's companion, Boston, vol. 17, 1843.

DIVISION OF PRINTS

(From the report of the Acting Chief, Professor Rice)

The increase of the collection has been :

By copyright.....	4,983
By purchase.....	873
By transfer.....	706
By gift.....	410
By exchange.....	176
	<hr/> 7,148

The collection of prints now numbers 392,905.

The most important purchases of prints during the year PRINTS:
Purchases have been:

1. Sixty-one of miscellaneous subjects, by Wenceslaus Hollar (1607-1677), English school.
2. Six by Mathilde de Cordoba, American school.
3. Twenty-nine by contemporary American, Dutch, English, French, and German artists.
4. Thirteen by the American marine painter, Charles H. Woodbury.
5. Thirty reproductions (in color) of paintings by old and modern masters, the publications of the Medici Society of London.
6. One hundred and thirty-nine reproductions (in color) of Louis Raemaeker's cartoons on the European war.
7. Twenty reproductions in colored collotype, of early Italian and German paintings.
8. Five hundred photographs of European architecture, and of celebrated paintings and sculpture in European galleries.
9. Sixty-three prints purchased with a part of the income of the Mrs. Gardiner Greene Hubbard fund, as an addition to the Gardiner Greene Hubbard Collection; by Bauer (1), Buhot (1), Dodd (1), Howarth (5), Jongkind (1), Lalanne (4), Linnig (1), Lunois (1), Maris (1), Mauve (1), Palmer (4), Platt (15), Storm van's Gravesande (21), Webster (4),

PRINTS:
Gifts

Whistler (1), and Zilcken (1), representative of the American, Dutch, English, French, and German schools.

1. Two hundred and fifty-two photographs of paintings by modern American artists and 98 photographs of sculpture by contemporary American sculptors. They were presented by the artists in response to requests for photographs of their works.

2. Nineteen portraits of President R. B. Hayes. Presented by Colonel Webb C. Hayes, Fremont, Ohio.

3. Two original drawings and two prints by Storm van 'sGravesande. Presented by Professor R. A. Rice, Library of Congress.

4. Engraving, "Marching through Georgia," by A. H. Ritchie, after F. O. C. Darley, signed proof. Presented by Mrs. F. O. C. Darley.

The war in Europe has possibly interfered more with accessions of importance to the various collections of the Division of Prints than with those in other Divisions of the Library; a large number of recommendations for purchase are necessarily held up by lack of facilities for shipment.

Noteworthy ac-
cessions

Among the books received during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, a few are selected for mention:

Art

Académie de France à Rome. Correspondance des directeurs. Paris, Charavay frères, 1887-1908.

Binyon, Laurence. The art of Botticelli. London, Macmillan and Co., 1913.

Bouchot, Henri François Marie Xavier. Les primitifs français, 1292-1500. Paris, Librairie de l'art ancien et moderne, 1904.

Bullock, Albert Edward. Grinling Gibbons and his compeers. London, J. Tiranti and co., 1914.

Cochin, Charles Nicolas. Mémoires inédits de Charles Nicolas Cochin sur le comte de Caylus, Bouchardon, les Slodtz. Paris, Baur, 1880.

Evelyn, John. Extracts from the diaries and correspondence of John Evelyn and Samuel Pepys relating to engraving. London, Ellis, 1915.

Falke, Otto von. Der Mainzer goldschmuck der kaiserin Gisela. Berlin, in kommission des Verlags für kunstwissenschaft, 1913.

Fielding, Theodore Henry Adolphus. The art of engraving. London, M. A. Nattali, 1844.

- Fons amoris sive Emblemata amatoria. Prima et secunda pars. Ex officina Crispiani Passei. [n. p., n. d.]
- Foster, Joshua James. A list of works of English miniature painters of the XVII century. London, Dickinsons, 1914-16.
- Samuel Cooper and the English miniature painters of the XVII century. London, Dickinsons, 1914-16.
- Gruyer, Gustave. L'art ferrarais à l'époque des princes d'Este. Paris, E. Plon, Nourrit et cie, 1897.
- Hawkshaw, John Clarke. Japanese sword-mounts. London, 1910.
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- Oxford. University. Christ Church college. Library: Drawings by the old masters in the Library of Christ church Oxford. Oxford, Clarendon press, 1914.
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- Unger, Friedrich Wilhelm. Quellen der byzantinischen kunstgeschichte. Wien, W. Braumüller, 1878.
- Vollard, Ambroise. Paul Cézanne. Paris, Galerie A. Vollard, 1914.
- Weese, Arthur. Die Bamberger domskulpturen. Strassburg, J. H. E. Heitz, 1914.
- Westall, William. Thirty-five views on the Thames. London, Rodwell and Martin, 1824.
- Quellenschriften für kunstgeschichte und kunsttechnik des mittelalters und renaissance, hrsg. von R. Eitelberger v. Edelberg. Wien, W. Braumüller, 1871.
- Bégule, Lucien. L'église Saint-Maurice. Paris, H. Laurens, 1914.
- Britton, John. Historical and descriptive essays accompanying a series of engraved specimens of the architectural antiquities of Normandy. London, M. A. Nattali, 1833.
- Chambers, Sir William. A treatise on the decorative part of civil architecture. London, Lockwood and co., 1862.
- Cottingham, Lewis Nockalls. Plans, elevations, sections, details, and views, of the magnificent chapel of King Henry the Seventh at Westminster abbey church. London, Priestley and Weale, 1822-29.

Architecture

- Dollman, Francis Thomas. The priory of St. Mary Overie, Southwark. London, the author, 1881.
- Félibien, André. Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire des maisons royales et bastimens de France. Paris, J. Baur, 1874.
- Gibbs, John. Domestic architecture and ornament in detail. Oxford, The author, 1868.
- Gotch, John Alfred. A complete account of the buildings erected in Northamptonshire, by Sir Thomas Tresham, between the years 1575 and 1605. Northampton, Taylor and son, 1883.
- Jackson, Sir Thomas Graham. Gothic architecture in France, England and Italy. Cambridge, University press, 1915.
- Laborde, Léon Emmanuel Simon Joseph. Les comptes des bâtiments du roi (1528-1571). Paris, J. Baur, 1877-80.
- Lewis, George Robert. Illustrations of Kilpeck church, Herefordshire. London, G. R. Lewis, 1842.
- Mawson, Thomas Hayton. Calgary; a preliminary scheme for controlling the economic growth of the city. London, New York, T. H. Mawson and sons, 1914.
- Rivoira, G. Teresio. Architettura musulmana. Milano, U. Hoepli, 1914.
- Sadleir, Thomas Ulick. Georgian mansions in Ireland. [Dublin] Ponsonby and Gibbs, 1915.
- Tatham, Charles Heathcote. Etchings, representing the best examples of Grecian and Roman architectural ornament. London, J. B. Nichols and son, 1843.

The work of forming and arranging a collection of illustrated books has been carried forward. It is intended to show the progress of "illustration" by representative examples of the work of the foremost masters of this art from the Middle Ages to the present time, either in originals or reproductions.

For the art shown in the decoration and illustration of mediæval manuscripts, the Library must depend mainly upon reproductions; this is also true of the best of the book-illustrations printed in the fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries, which have now become excessively rare and high priced. It is hardly necessary to say that an excellent reproduction or facsimile of the so-called original in an early impression is of greater service in a library than a worn impression or a late edition. On the other hand, it is of equal importance that when originals enter into the collection they should be in first editions when possible,

as these alone render adequately the design of the artist. In every case the "state" of the illustration is to be examined and in virtue of its condition a decision reached as to whether it is fit to form a part of the collection or not.

There are already in the Library a large number of illustrated books, acquired for the most part without reference to the quality of the illustrations or even the fact of illustration, which may be found worthy material for this collection; these are now in process of sifting and selection.

In connection with this work, as many of the works of the fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries exist only in a few copies, it has seemed advisable where such are to be found in public collections of this section of the country to make record of them, so that students may know where they can be seen and the Library of Congress be relieved of the demand for their acquisition.

The following exhibitions were put in place during the *Exhibitions* year:

1. Collection of 194 modern prints, representative of the American, Dutch, English, French, and German schools.
2. Collection of 279 mezzotints from the T. Harrison Garrett, Gardiner Greene Hubbard, and Library collections.

This exhibition has proved of great interest in a study of the development of this special process of engraving, and has afforded a comparison of the various schools represented.

Of interest also were the portraits of celebrated people, forming the greater part of the exhibition. An opportunity was given to art students for the study of the works of artists of the most important schools of painting.

3. Twenty-five lithographs published by the Senefelder Society of London, lent by the American Federation of Arts, Washington, D. C.

4. Thirty-one original drawings by the American etcher, Lester George Hornby, illustrating Leupp's "Walks about Washington," lent by the artist.

5. Seventy-five etchings by the American marine painter, Charles H. Woodbury, lent by the artist.

6. Forty reproductions of Whistler's lithographs, plates from Kennedy's "Lithographs by Whistler" [New York, 1914].

7. Eighty-two wood engravings by Timothy Cole, American school, presented by the Century Company (New York) in 1900.

8. Collection of 30 prints and 49 books in commemoration of the Shakespeare tercentenary.

It comprised portraits and statuary of Shakespeare, views of Stratford-on-Avon, early editions of Shakespeare's works, collected works, and specially illustrated editions.

9. Collection of 52 prints, 77 books, and 3 illuminated manuscript Bibles, commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the American Bible Society of New York City.

10. Collection of 195 engravings of the Italian school, from the T. Harrison Garrett collection, lent to the Library of Congress for exhibition purposes.

The prints date from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries and include impressions from the silver plates made by goldsmiths, called "nielli," and examples of chiaroscuro, line and stipple engraving, and etching. Work of representative men of their time is shown, many of them having been painters as well as engravers. There are chiaroscuros by Ugo da Carpi (1455?-1523); line engravings by Marcantonio Raimondi (1488?-before 1534) and his two best known pupils, Marco Dente (died 1527) and Agostino de' Musi (1490?-1540?), as well as by the Scultore family (erroneously called Ghisi), Giovanni Battista, the father (1503-1575), Diana (1535?-after 1587), and Adamo (before 1540-after 1584?), probably, respectively, daughter and son. Other representatives of the sixteenth century are: Parmigiano (1503-1540); Giorgio Ghisi (1520-1582); the three

Carracci, Lodovico (1555-1619), Agostino (1557-1602), and Annibale (1560-1609); Guido Reni (1575-1642); and Jusepe de Ribera (1588-1652). Engravers of the seventeenth century represented are: Stefano della Bella (1610-1664), Simone Cantarini (1612-1648), Salvatore Rosa (1615-1735), Luca Giordano (1632-1705), Elisabetta Sirani (1638-1665), and Antonio Canale (1697-1768). The eighteenth century is represented by such well-known engravers of pure line as Giovanni Volpato (1733-1803), Raffaello Morghen (1758-1833), Giovanni Folo (1764-1836), Faustino Anderloni (1766-1847), Pietro Anderloni (1785-1849), Paolo Toschi (1788-1854), Samuele Jesi (1789-1853), and Antonio Peretti (1792-1872). Of the early nineteenth century men may be named: Luigi Calamatta (1801-1869), Antonio Dalcò (1802-1888), Vincenzo della Bruna (1804?-1870), and Paolo Mercurj (1804-1884); and of the modern etchers: Eleuterio Pagliano (1826-1902?), Mose di Giosuè Bianchi (1845-1904), and Antonio Piccini.

The Division has lent to 10 governmental departments, societies, and 35 educational institutions 15,524 photographs, etc., of paintings, sculpture, and architecture, and to the American Federation of Arts (Washington, D. C.) three collections of engravings for exhibition purposes.

SEMITIC AND ORIENTAL DIVISION

(From the report of Dr. Schapiro, in special charge of the Semitic)

With the end of the last fiscal year nearly all of the Hebrew material contained in the two Deinard collections had been put in order. More than 16,000 books and pamphlets of ancient and modern Hebrew have been placed on the shelves, arranged according to subject matter, and made ready for use.

The work of the Division during the past year was mainly concentrated upon the preparation of the books of the Hebrew collections for binding and upon their cataloguing

and classification. About 1,300 volumes were sent to the bindery. These included a very small number which required lettering only. More than 700 books of the collections were catalogued and nearly 2,500 classified. Most of these books relate to Mishnah, Talmud, and Belles-Lettres. Arrangements for printing the cards of the Hebrew books already catalogued are now under consideration. The Division has also been engaged in devising and preparing a new classification scheme for Hebrew and Yiddish books. This new classification scheme is to be for permanent use, replacing the present one, which is merely a rough and temporary division of the books in order to make them accessible to readers generally. The basis of this new scheme has in view, of course, its adaptation to the established system of classification in the Library.

Useful additions to the Hebrew collections, numbering about 500 books relating to various fields of Hebrew literature were made through purchase, gift, and exchange.

Yiddish literature

Special attention has been given to Yiddish literature. The number of Yiddish books in the Library, acquired mostly through copyright, was greatly augmented by those found in the two Deinard collections. The number of all Yiddish books now in possession of the Library is considerable in proportion to the entire field of Yiddish literature. It should be observed that Yiddish, though the native tongue of millions of Jews through centuries, could hardly have been considered as possessing a literature until the second half of the nineteenth century when Yiddish publications had undergone an enormous expansion. The origin of Yiddish is the German dialect of the Rhineland of the fourteenth century, which was carried into Poland and southeastern Europe by enforced migration of the Jews. Thence it has been carried, in turn, by Jewish wanderings to every corner of the earth. As it stands to-day its basis is largely an old German dialect, written in Hebrew characters, containing in its vocabulary,

besides Hebrew, numerous words and terms of every language from every land where Jews have since lived. The Yiddish of one country may thus be somewhat distinguished from that of another, owing to the historical fact that it incorporates numbers of household words of the newly adopted land, thus creating a sort of Yiddish vernacular in every country. The Yiddish literature in the United States assumes a respectable place as compared to other literatures; and even if the predictions of some come true that the Yiddish tongue will be dead before long, the Yiddish literature will still offer a wide and interesting field for historians, philologists, and students of comparative literatures.

In connection with the Yiddish tongue may be mentioned another Jewish dialect, the so-called Ladino, which is the vernacular of the Mediterranean or Sephardic Jews. Just as Yiddish had its origin in the spoken language of southwestern Germany in the fourteenth century, so the Ladino is based upon the Spanish of the fifteenth century, which was carried all over the Mediterranean region through the stress of Spanish persecution. Among the recent immigrants to this country were many Ladino-speaking Jews, who have now developed a Ladino literature and press in the United States. The Library possesses a considerable number of books written in Ladino, which will be taken care of by this Division.

The demand for Arabic, Hebrew, and Yiddish books has increased during the last year. Various learned institutions throughout the country availed themselves of the material under our system of interlibrary loans, while a number of students called for books for special studies in the Reading Room. Several scholars carried on research work in the Division and were provided with the necessary scientific apparatus. Inquiries and requests for references and information on various literary, archæological, and historico-political matters in connection with Semitica and Orientalia

were made by official and private institutions, as well as by individuals, all of which were promptly dealt with.

Chinese collections

The work of classifying and arranging the Chinese collections was resumed in the latter part of the year. A report concerning the work done on these collections was filed by Mr. Michael J. Hagerty, who had been temporarily appointed for this task.

The Chinese books purchased by Dr. H. K. Fung, consisting of 445 works in 17,208 volumes, and also those bought by Dr. W. T. Swingle, consisting of 271 works, in 4,945 volumes, are now available for use.

All the books comprising the old collection have been moved from their old location and merged with the Fung and Swingle purchases, the whole being now shelved on deck 28, southeast stack, occupying 11 bays (1-19). Suitable labels have been placed at the ends of these bays showing the location of the various classes of works.

A large number of works purchased by Dr. Fung came unbound and also a few of those bought by Dr. Swingle. Work has been started in the bindery, and to date they have returned 100 cases of the Fung and 49 of the Swingle purchase. An estimate has been made of the materials needed for binding all unbound items and these have been ordered by the Government Printing Office. About 600 cases are yet to be made.

Chinese collections—Classifying and cataloguing

Upon the advice of Mr. Martel, Chief of the Catalogue Division, some changes have been made in the system of classifying the various parts of the Chinese collection.

In the old collection the Manchu and Korean works were classified and shelved with the Chinese books of the same class, many of these works being bilingual in nature. These have all been extracted from the Chinese section and made to form a new one at the end of the Chinese books proper. In order to avoid confusion, the cards are all stamped with the name of the language in which the work is classified.

Other changes have been made in the Chinese class B 177 (Geography and topography), an important class of Chinese literature, of which the Library already has a large number, and in all probability will acquire many more.

The 271 Chinese works of the Swingle purchase have been classified and temporary cards made and placed in the shelf list of the collection. In addition to this, a fairly complete entry has been made for about 100 works of this lot, the cards being in manuscript and ready to be typewritten.

Dr. Fung made two cards for each of his 445 items. These cards contain the Chinese title, transliteration, and classification according to the Chinese system of classification. One of these cards will remain in the shelf list; the other may be used as a temporary title entry.

A large number of collections of reprints were purchased by Dr. Fung, and some also by Dr. Swingle. These collections contain a large number of individual works many of which have long since ceased to be published separately. To classify and make analytical cards for the contents of these collections, was a task of first importance; and the Library of Congress was fortunate in having during the past summer the services of Professor Kiang Kang-hu, a Chinese scholar from the teaching staff of the University of California, to initiate it. Professor Kiang, whose interest was secured through the friendly mediation of Dr. Swingle, has also prepared the labels for the collection recently placed on exhibition.

*Ts'ung shu (col-
lections of reprints)*

The Japanese books in the Swingle purchase have been bookplated and labeled on the outside of the cases, but not marked, as the Japanese works have not been classified in the Library of Congress. At present they are classified roughly into four groups, as follows: A (Classics); B (History); C (Philosophy); D (Belles-lettres).

*Japanese works
in Swingle pur-
chase*

The 13 Chinese and Manchu works recently purchased from Dr. Berthold Laufer have been classified, bookplated, labeled, and shelved in the collection.

BINDING

The number of volumes bound (i. e., received back from the bindery) was 28,404. Of the total 7,159 were bound in leather, and 17,658 in buckram; the remainder in cloth and duck.

CATALOGUING

(From the report of the Chief, Mr. Martel)

The number of volumes catalogued was 102,465, of which 78,077 were new accessions and 24,388 recatalogued, an increase in the total of 2,600 volumes over the preceding year.

The recataloguing of English, German, and Italian literature was continued during the year. About three-fifths of the number of volumes recatalogued belong to those classes, the remainder being distributed among all other classes, with American history and Law predominating. Mr. Waters reports the work on the George Washington collection complete and, for a beginning, some 500 volumes of American history from the Toner collection catalogued and made readily available, including a considerable proportion of works not otherwise represented in the collections of the Library. In Law the recataloguing of the following classes of material has been continued: (1) Treatises shelved without entries; (2) Treatises for which entries had been made in old form and without subjects; (3) Publications received by copyright, purchase, gift, exchange and transfer; (4) Treatises, reports, dictionaries, etc., in the Law library at the Capitol, for which there were no printed cards; (5) All classes of law for weekly reprints.

The copy prepared by the Card Distribution Division with the cooperation of the Smithsonian Institution—for a complete set of analytical cards for all the Smithsonian publications not heretofore analyzed was carefully revised, and uniform sets of printed cards are now available for distribution.

Assistance has been rendered to the Semitic section by Dr. Koenig in working out the classification of the Deinar-Schiff collection of Hebraica and Judaica, making the classification of the books a matter to be readily accomplished in the near future by Dr. Schapiro.

Catalogue entries for several lots of technical books in Arabic, prepared by Dr. Schapiro, have been copied and duplicated for the general catalogue.

The entire collection of uncatalogued dissertations has been arranged by years, subarranged alphabetically by author to the third or fourth letter, so that requests for theses can now be readily answered; incidentally the lot from which they are taken is placed in more strictly alphabetical order. Theses thus furnished on demand are marked so as to insure their return and replacement in order. This work has been accomplished by Mr. Kletsch with the help of the messengers under his direction. If the dissertations called for in this way are of substantial interest and treat of subjects in which the Library specializes (Economics, Social and Political science, History, etc.), they are catalogued and shelf listed and transferred to the classified collections of the Library, instead of being returned to the uncatalogued collection.

Dissertations

Some progress has been made in applying the method of collective cataloguing, outlined in my last report, 1915, p. 106-108, to various classes of pamphlets, leaflets, and other minor publications: separates, programs, announcements, official circulars, and other matter of routine character. It has proved practical and economical so far as there has been opportunity to test it, and the extension and wider application of the practice is limited only by the fact that assistants qualified to make the selection are needed for other tasks. There is, however, some prospect of continuing the work on a considerably enlarged scope the coming year.

Collective cataloguing

The assignment of subject headings is greatly facilitated especially in its most difficult aspect, systematization and consistency, by the compilation and publication in printed form of the List of subject headings with local subdivisions. Cooperating libraries and all the libraries using the printed cards have frequently desired it and it has been troublesome to supply the information piecemeal by correspondence. Miss MacNair, the compiler, aided by the revisers, deserves much credit for the ability with which she has managed this laborious piece of work. In addition to this list she has prepared and now in galley proof a new edition of the Preliminary list of subject subdivisions under countries, states, cities, and general subjects, increased more than threefold since the publication of the next preceding edition in 1910.

The expansion of the Public card catalogue is a subject of concern requiring attention. Limited possibility of provision for immediate necessity suggests consideration of determining a fixed policy. I am preparing a special report upon a variety of possibilities, which I expect to submit in the near future.

As usual the Division has suffered a considerable number of changes in personnel. It is meet that special acknowledgment be here made of the value of the services of two members of the staff who resigned during the year: Julia Gregory entered the service October 4, 1900, and resigned March 4, 1916. In a lifetime of experience I have never known a cataloguer who held with more inflexible fidelity to the highest standard of accuracy and quality than Miss Gregory. The scholarly character of her work is exemplified and attested by the printed Catalogue of early works on music published before 1800, compiled by her. A highly competent professional critic in reviewing this work speaks of it as follows: " * * * Miss Julia Gregory's work is a

credit, not merely to the Library of Congress, but to the nation. Apart from the wish that the typographical aids to the study and use of the book had been followed in this, as in the other Washington catalogues, we can have no feeling but that of delight mingled with respectful awe, at the clearness, accuracy, and scholarly reliability of the work done in this list of early books on music." Mrs. Alice F. Stevens entered the service in 1898, and resigned June 19, 1916. For many years she has had charge of the cataloguing of public documents, supervising the work of several assistants. Endowed with exceptional good health and capacity of endurance, she accomplished an astonishing amount of work. The Library of Congress during these years acquired a collection of documents of all the countries of the civilized world equaled by few other libraries and probably surpassed by none. The body of catalogue cards representing this collection is in large part her work and constitutes a monument to her knowledge, ability, and industry. But it is not only as a cataloguer of whom they were proud that she is remembered by her colleagues, but as a most cheerful, wise, and kindly associate, of imperturbably good temper, one from whom nothing but good had come to them through all these years.

CLASSIFICATION

(From the report of the Chief, Mr. Perley)

The number of volumes classified during the fiscal year 1915-16 was 104,304, of which 86,889 were new accessions and 17,415 were reclassified, including 6,121 transfers. The number of volumes shelf listed was 91,224, of which 79,930 were new accessions.

For the year preceding, the number of volumes classified was 101,095, of which 76,739 were new accessions and 24,356 were reclassified, the number shelf listed being 88,984. The statistics by classes follow:

New classification—Summary

	Volumes and pamphlets			Cards
	Accessions	Reclassified	Totals	
A: Polygraphy (collections, encyclopedias, etc.).	2,981	630	3,611	Stack lists: Printed 39,294 Preliminary . . *80,278
B: Philosophy; Religion	594	275	869	
C: History (Auxiliary sciences)	749	287	1,036	
CS: Genealogy	336		336	Shelf lists: Printed 49,163
D: History (except America)	4,808	1,108	5,916	
E, F: America	7,385	1,497	8,882	
G: Geography; Anthropology	1,019	72	1,091	
H: Social sciences	14,575	672	15,247	
J: Political science	8,945	299	9,244	
L: Education	4,850	32	4,882	
M: Music literature (reported by Music Division)	2,167		2,167	
N: Fine arts	1,143	94	1,237	
P: Literature and language	7,460	5,253	12,713	
PZ: Fiction	2,031	661	2,692	
Q: Science	3,576	35	3,611	
R: Medicine	2,327	43	2,370	
S: Agriculture	3,336	5	3,341	
T: Technology	6,253	93	6,346	
U: Military science	1,251	21	1,272	
V: Naval science	883	17	900	
X: Classification undetermined	8	8	16	
Z: Bibliography	3,253	192	3,445	
	79,930	11,294	91,224	
Deinard collection (Hebraica, Judaica)	2,500		2,500	
Chapter 38: Literary history	314		314	
Transfers		6,121	6,121	
Old classification	4,145		4,145	
	86,889	17,415	104,304	

* Estimated.

The portion of the Library now classified under the new classification contains in round numbers 1,548,500 volumes, distributed as follows: Class A (Polygraphy), 86,500; B–BJ (Philosophy), 16,000; C–D (History, exclusive of America), 136,000; E–F (America), 122,000; G (Geography), 26,000; H–J (Social and political science), 367,000; L (Education), 67,000; M (Music), 29,000; N (Fine arts), 36,000; P (Lan-

guage and literature), 137,000; PZ (Fiction in English), 57,500; Q (Science), 144,000; R (Medicine), 51,000; S (Agriculture), 56,500; T (Technology), 100,000; U (Military science), 20,000; V (Naval science), 17,000; Z (Bibliography), 79,500; Incunabula, etc., 500.

The Classification Section during the past year has continued its regular output with but slight variations from that of recent years. While the number of volumes reclassified has decreased the number of classified accessions has increased, the total for the year remaining about the same. The Section has been fortunate in retaining its personnel without important change and the Chief Classifier is able to speak with great satisfaction and pleasure of the high quality of the work rendered by his assistants.

The most important feature of the year's work has been the publication of the historical schedules C and D, the former on the auxiliary sciences of History and the latter on general and old world History. Class D is a substantial volume of 633 pages, quite fully indexed, and it is expected that it will prove a valuable reference work on historical classification aside from its primary purpose in our own administrative work. While many hands have assisted in the preparation of these schemes they are in the main, and in their present finished form, the work of Mr. Schmidt, to whom the principal credit is due.

During the year several new sections have been added to the reclassified portions of the library. With the assistance of Mr. Dieserud, of the Catalogue Division, Scandinavian literature (about 3,000 volumes) has been reclassified and shelf listed. Dutch and Flemish literature (about 700 volumes) have also been reclassified. In preparing the classification scheme for old Icelandic literature, especially the sagas, we are much indebted to Professor Hermannsson, of Cornell University, who kindly gave us the benefit of his advice and criticism. Dr. Koenig has prepared schemes for

Reclassification

the classification of several minor groups of literature, including Bohemian, Croatian, Serbian, Slovakian, Slovenian, Lithuanian, and Lettish. In collaboration with Dr. Schapiro, of the Semitic Division, Dr. Koenig has also elaborated the classification of Hebraic literature, which is quite extensively represented in the collections acquired by the Semitic Division.

Much of the time of the classifiers during the past year has been devoted to the preparation of new classification schedules which are expected to be put into active operation before the end of 1916. Dr. Koenig has done a great amount of work on the schemes for Classical literature and hopes to be able to begin the actual classification of books within a few months. Once begun this work should proceed rapidly. The preliminary schedules for Religion and Church History have been prepared and reclassification is already in progress.

Great progress has been made in eliminating remnants of the old classification. Practically all of the old chapters have now been reclassified except such as contain works on Religion, Law, and the few groups of literature the reclassification of which has not yet been begun. An exception to this general statement must be made for certain special sections not shelved with the general collection, such as Orientalia, "Office books," kept in locked cases, and old almanacs and directories devoted to special interests. Progress in these classes is necessarily slow. Office books are preferably classified in conjunction with the cataloguing, from motives of safety and economy. In the case of the old directories, local, professional, etc., the large amount of space required in strict classification and the infrequency of the demand make the reclassification in many cases undesirable and their segregation with definite arrangement under the old class number 25.9 serves all practical purposes. For the Orientalia the knowledge of the specialist is re-

quired, in order to treat them according to the methods of scientific classification. This has been applied in the case of Hebrew and Chinese, reports of which appear elsewhere. The services of one of our labelers has been given for assistance in the labeling of the 22,000 volumes of Chinese recently acquired by the library.

The Toner collection, as mentioned in last year's report, was given a rough classification by class letters A to Z. Mr. Waters has during the past six months found time to catalogue and classify several hundred volumes of the Americana in this collection, selecting those which were considered of special interest or value, and by having these volumes thus recorded he has been able to avoid considerable duplication from purchases for the general collection besides making these books available for consultation. The number of books and pamphlets in the Toner collection relating to America is estimated as 5,300. Of the approximately 500 volumes already classified about 20 or 25 per cent are for works or editions not previously represented in the Library catalogue. When more pressing needs do not engage our attention we hope to be able to take up the medical works of the collection, which form a very large and important part of the Toner collection.

Classification: Supplementary notes by the Librarian

In contrast with the card catalogue of the Library which, owing to the sale of the printed cards is a matter of general concern to libraries, the classification of our collections was assumed to be of concern solely to ourselves—that is, to the efficient administration of this Library within itself. Upon this assumption the scheme adopted has been devised with reference (1) to the character and probable development of our own collections, (2) to its operation by our own staff, (3) to the character and habits of our own readers, and (4) to the usages in vogue here, a distinguishing feature of which

The scheme of classification

is the freedom of access to the shelves granted to serious investigators.

With these considerations the resultant scheme, while organic in the sense that certain fundamentals were the basis of each schedule, is unsymmetrical, since each schedule was devised with reference to its own utilities (as applied to that particular group of material) rather than with reference to its proportionate part in an integral whole.

There was therefore no expectation that the scheme would be adopted by other libraries; much less was there any profession that it would be suited to their needs. It is, moreover, still incomplete, and various schedules sufficiently advanced for our own use are yet unavailable in printed form.

Under the circumstances the number of other libraries that are already adopting it in whole or in part is somewhat surprising. Below is the list, so far as known to us:

*List of libraries using the Library of Congress classification
in whole or in part*

American geographical society, New York.
Bureau of railway economics, Washington, D. C.
California Academy of sciences, San Francisco.
Carnegie Endowment for international peace, Washington, D. C.
Carnegie library, National soldiers' home, Tennessee.
Chicago. Public library. (Social science finding list.)
Cincinnati Hospital.
Cuba. Congreso. Cámara de representantes. Biblioteca. (Modified.)
Georgia. Legislative reference library.
Harvard university. Department of landscape architecture.
Hispanic society of America, New York.
Johns Hopkins university, Baltimore, Md.
London school of economics—Library. (Class Z modified.)
Ohio State university, Columbus, Ohio.
Philippine Islands. Bureau of public works (Department of commerce and police).
Philippine Islands. Bureau of science.
Rice institute, Houston, Tex.
Riverside, California, Public library. (Class S, Agriculture.)
Rutgers college, New Brunswick, N. J.
U. S. Artillery school, Fort Monroe, Va.
U. S. Bureau of education, Washington, D. C.

U. S. Bureau of labor statistics, Washington, D. C.
U. S. Bureau of manufactures, Washington, D. C.
U. S. Bureau of mines, Washington, D. C.
U. S. Bureau of standards, Washington, D. C.
U. S. Department of commerce, Washington, D. C.
U. S. Department of state, Washington, D. C.
U. S. Geological survey, Washington, D. C.
U. S. Interstate commerce commission, Washington, D. C.
U. S. National monetary commission, Washington, D. C. (now in
Library of Congress).
U. S. Naval medical school, Washington, D. C.
U. S. Naval war college, Newport, R. I.
U. S. Soldiers' home library, Washington, D. C.
U. S. War college, Washington, D. C.¹
U. S. War department library, Washington, D. C.¹
University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B. C.
University of California, Berkeley, Cal.
University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
Virginia State library, Richmond, Va.
Wales. National library, Aberystwith.
Wales. National Museum of Wales, Cardiff—Library.
Western Reserve historical society, Cleveland, Ohio.
Yale university. Forest school. New Haven, Conn.

CARD DIVISION

(From the report of the Chief, Mr. Hastings)

During the year the number of subscribers to the printed cards has increased from 2,120 to 2,301.

The cash sale of cards, including subscriptions to proof-sheets, amounted to \$69,504.92, an increase of about 17 per cent over the cash sales of 1914-15.

The sale of cards to the libraries of the departments of the United States government, paid for by transfer of credits, amounted to \$1,728.35.

Cards for about 40,000 different titles were added to the stock during the year, including about 7,000 cards printed for libraries in the District of Columbia and about 3,000 printed for other cooperating libraries.

The whole number of different titles now represented in the stock is approximately 697,000, including about 39,000

¹Now being consolidated.

unrevised cards not included in the depository sets. The average stock of each card is estimated at 70, making the total number of cards in stock about 49,000,000.

The depository set located at the New Orleans Public Library has been given up. The depository libraries now number 48.

The full list of depositories is given below, the proof-sheet depositories being distinguished by asterisks:

The American Antiquarian society, Worcester, Mass.
 Bowdoin College library, Brunswick, Me.
 Brooklyn Public library, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Brown University library, Providence, R. I.
 Buffalo Public library, Buffalo, N. Y.
 California State library, Sacramento, Cal.
 California University library, Berkeley, Cal.
 Chicago University library, Chicago, Ill.
 Cincinnati Public library, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Cleveland Public library, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Columbia University library, New York City.
 Connecticut State library, Hartford, Conn.
 *Cornell University library, Ithaca, N. Y.
 *Dartmouth College library, Hanover, N. H.
 Harvard University library, Cambridge, Mass.
 Illinois University library, Urbana, Ill.
 Indiana State library, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Institut International de Bibliographie, Brussels, Belgium.
 Iowa State University library, Iowa City, Iowa.
 John Crerar library, Chicago, Ill.
 Johns Hopkins University library, Baltimore, Md.
 Kansas State historical society library, Topeka, Kans.
 *Kyoto University library, Kyoto, Japan.
 *Leland Stanford, Jr., University library, Stanford University, Cal.
 *Los Angeles Public library, Los Angeles, Cal.
 Louisville Public library, Louisville, Ky.
 McGill University library, Montreal, Canada.
 Massachusetts State library, Boston, Mass.
 Michigan University library, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Minnesota University library, Minneapolis, Minn.
 *Missouri University library, Columbia, Mo.
 Nebraska University library, Lincoln, Nebr.
 New York Public library, New York City.
 New York State library, Albany, N. Y.
 Northwestern University library, Evanston, Ill.
 Pennsylvania University library, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Philadelphia Free library, Philadelphia, Pa.
 *Philippines library, Manila, P. I.

Pittsburgh Carnegie library, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Princeton University library, Princeton, N. J.
St. Louis Public library, St. Louis, Mo.
Seattle Public library, Seattle, Wash.
Syracuse University library, Syracuse, N. Y.
Texas University library, Austin, Tex.
Virginia State library, Richmond, Va.
*Wesleyan University library, Middletown, Conn.
Wisconsin State Historical society, Madison, Wis.
Yale University library, New Haven, Conn.

A partial depository set covering finance, commerce, and economic and industrial history and relations has been assigned to the Library of the Federal Trade Commission. Another such set covering medicine and related subjects has been furnished to the Library of the Surgeon-General's office.

The full list of libraries of the United States government now having a partial depository set is as follows, those having dictionary sets being distinguished by asterisks:

Army War College.
Biological Survey.
*Bureau of Education.
Bureau of Entomology.
Bureau of Fisheries.
*Bureau of Labor Statistics.
*Bureau of Mines.
Bureau of Rolls and Library (State Department).
Bureau of Science (Manila, P. I.).
*Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
*Children's Bureau.
Civil Service Commission.
Coast and Geodetic Survey.
Coast Artillery School.
*Department of Agriculture.
Department of Justice.
Department of the Interior, Law Division.
Engineer School.
Federal Trade Commission.
Frankford Arsenal.
*Geological Survey.
Government Hospital for the Insane.
Hydrographic Office.
Interstate Commerce Commission.
Military Academy, West Point.
Mississippi River Commission.

- *National Bureau of Standards.
 - Naval Academy.
 - Naval Observatory.
 - Naval War College.
 - Navy General Board.
 - Navy Medical School.
 - Office of Foreign Trade Advisers.
 - Pan American Union.
- *Patent Office.
 - Supervising Architect's Office.
 - Surgeon-General's Office.
 - Treasury Department.
 - War Department.
 - Weather Bureau.

About 8,500 catalogue entries furnished by other libraries have been searched, verified, and forwarded to the printer by this Division. Although most of these entries are in good form when received, all must be carefully searched to prevent duplication, and the secondary entries indicated on them must in every case be verified and correlated with those used by the Library of Congress.

In addition to the above, this Division has made a substantial direct contribution to the stock of cards. About 1,400 analytical entries covering the Annual reports of the Smithsonian Institution from 1846 to 1907 have been prepared and printed.

Valuable assistance in verifying the subject entries indicated on the above-mentioned cards and in supplying information as to authors and circumstances of publication was received from Mr. Paul Brockett, Librarian of the Smithsonian Institution.

Revised editions of Bulletins 14 and 15 covering series published by the United States Department of Agriculture and the United States Geological Survey have been issued during the year.

All of the series of publications issued by the Smithsonian Institution and the United States National Museum and their bureaus having now been covered by printed cards so far as it is desired to cover them, Bulletin 23 was issued,

giving particulars as to the sets of cards now available for these.

For the past 10 years this Division has been endeavoring to bring it about that all of the important series of publications thus far issued by the United States government which it is desirable and practicable to cover by analytical cards should be covered by such cards. This end has now been accomplished. Nearly 200 series have been covered, the number of different cards printed for them being about 30,000. About 8,000 of these entries have been supplied by the Library of the Department of Agriculture, about 2,500 by the Library of the Geological Survey, about 1,000 by the Library of the Bureau of Education, and about 1,400 by the Library of the Bureau of Fisheries. The bulk of the others has been contributed by the Catalogue Division of the Library of Congress. Substantial assistance in this direction has been received, however, from all the Government libraries now cooperating in the printing of cards, the full list being:

- Library of the United States Department of Agriculture, 1902.
- Library of the United States Geological Survey, 1904.
- Library of the Army War College, 1907.
- Library of the Bureau of Education, 1908.
- Library of the Bureau of Fisheries, 1910.
- Library of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1913.
- Library of the Bureau of Standards, 1913.
- Library of the Engineer School, 1913.
- Library of the Smithsonian Institution, 1913.
- Library of the Hygienic Laboratory. 1916.
- Library of the Surgeon-General's Office 1916.

The first installment of copy from the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office has just been received. As that library is making a nearly exhaustive collection of the current books on medicine, the addition of cards for its entries will greatly strengthen the stock as regards this class.

The necessity of giving close personal attention to items of work mentioned above, the absence of the First Assistant

and two other assistants in connection with the exhibit at San Francisco, and other circumstances, have prevented satisfactory progress in compiling the manual on the arrangement of cards which this Division has undertaken to issue. Much work has been done on this, however, and the prospect seems good that a provisional edition can be issued in 1917.

PUBLICATIONS

(From the report of the Chief of the Order and Publications Division)

The following table exhibits the comparative statistics of the distribution of publications of the Library for the past three fiscal years:

	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
New publications.....	^a 30	^b 25	^a 25
Reprints.....	7	7	2
Administrative and special distribution through the Library of Congress.....	4,929	3,606	3,903
Distribution through the office of the Superintendent of Documents.....	26,353	31,131	30,730
Distribution through the Bureau of International Exchanges.....	4,895	1,760	4,771
Special distribution of publications compiled but not printed by the Library of Congress.....			3,044
Total number of publications distributed.....	36,177	36,497	42,448
Publications correspondence.....	1,449	1,203	1,145
Envelopes addressed for circulars...	3,893	3,885	205
Sold by the Superintendent of Documents (pieces).....	^c 19,422	^c 19,630	^c 20,901
Received by the Superintendent for sales.....	\$1,567.90	\$1,693.25	\$1,566.43

^a Includes separate numbers of Subject headings and State publications (monthly list).

^b Includes separate numbers of State publications (monthly list).

^c Includes copyright publications.

The foregoing statistics include the distribution figures for five publications practically completed before June 30, 1915, and therefore properly included by title in last year's list of publications, but not received from the press until after July 1, 1915. These publications were:

List of references on prison labor.

Class P. Language and literature.

Guide to the law and legal literature of Spain.

Catalogue of first editions of Stephen C. Foster.

Catalogue of the John Boyd Thacher collection of Incunabula.

The publications of the Library during the past year have *Publications* been as follows:

Administrative:

Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915. 1915. 221 p. Plates. 25 cm. Cloth, 40 cents.

Supplementary list of publications of the Library. January, 1916. 6 p. 20 cm.

Reprints:

Library of Congress publications issued since 1897. January, 1915. 50 p. 20 cm.

Rules and practice governing the use and issue of books. 1915. 16 p. 13 cm.

Catalogue Division:

Class A. General works. Polygraphy. Adopted 1911. 2d issue. 1915. 63 p. 26 cm. Paper, 10 cents.

Class C. History—Auxiliary sciences. 1916. 176 p. 26 cm. Paper, 25 cents.

Class D. Universal and Old World history. 1916. 633 p. 26 cm. Paper, 75 cents.

Class GR-GT. GR, Folklore; GT, Manners and Customs. (Completing Class G, Geography, Anthropology, Sports and Games.) 1915. 43 p. 26 cm. Paper, 5 cents.

Class HT. Social groups: Communities, Classes, Races. 1915. 24 p. 26 cm. Paper, 5 cents.

Catalogue Division—Continued

Doctoral Dissertations. A list of American doctoral dissertations printed in 1913. 1914. 133 p. 23 1/2 cm. Cloth, 30 cents.

——— A list of American doctoral dissertations printed in 1914. 1915. 157 p. 23 1/2 cm. Cloth, 30 cents.

Subject headings. Additions and revisions. No. 12.

——— Preliminary lists of subject headings, with local subdivision. 1916. 32 p. [Printed as manuscript for the use of cataloguers at L. C.] [Gratis to libraries which are supplying copy to be printed by L. C.]

Document Division:

Monthly list of State publications. May–Dec., 1915; Jan.–May, 1916. Paper, 50 cents a year.

——— Index and title-page for the year 1914.

Map Division:

Notes on the cataloging, care, and classification of maps and atlases. Including a list of publications compiled in the Division of Maps and Charts. By P. L. Phillips, Chief, Division of Maps and Charts. 1915. 20 p. 19 cm.

The meagerness of the foregoing list of publications is not owing to lack of prepared material for publication. The inadequacy of the allotment provided by Congress for our printing and binding necessitated the total suspension in October, 1915, of work begun at the Government printing office in January, 1915, on volumes 24 and 25 of the Journals of the Continental Congress. Lack of funds also caused the suspension of printing the forthcoming monumental catalogue of "Dramatic compositions copyrighted in the United States, July, 1870 to 1915," a work of about 3,500 pages, the copy for all of which has long been ready. Only 675 pages in signatures could be issued during the year.

Lack of funds also prevented the Division of Bibliography from issuing any publications and induced it to turn to

other departments of the government for assistance in publishing under other auspices several of its compilations. Since the burdens of compilation, editing, and proof reading were sustained by the Division of Bibliography and that of preparing mailing lists and mailing labels by the Publications section, it is proper to note these lists here as Library of Congress undertakings, the credit for whose publication belongs elsewhere, as indicated:

List of references on Child labor. Prepared under the direction of Hermann H. B. Meyer, Chief Bibliographer. Published by the Children's Bureau.

U. S. *Dept. of commerce. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce.* The cotton-spinning machinery industry. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1916. 99 p.

Bibliography on Textile machinery, prepared by H. H. B. Meyer, Chief Bibliographer, Library of Congress: p. 91-98.

— *Post Office department.* The United States postal money-order system. Washington [Govt. print. off.] 1915. 156 p.

List of references on the Postal money-order service, prepared by Hermann H. B. Meyer, Chief Bibliographer, Library of Congress: p. 125-156.

List of references on Postal savings banks. Prepared under the direction of Hermann H. B. Meyer, Chief Bibliographer. Published by the Post Office department.

A catalogue of our very notable collection of the first editions of the compositions of Edward McDowell, compiled by Mr. Sonneck and ready for printing early in the fiscal year, was also deferred for lack of funds.

Among the critical comments upon publications distributed since July 1, 1915, were the following regarding the "Guide to the law and legal literature of Spain;" prepared under the direction of E. M. Borchard, Law Librarian.

By Thomas W. Palmer, jr. From the Harvard law review, volume XXIX, No. 5, March, 1916:

This book deals with an important part of one of the most important movements now current. The movement is the attempt to teach the people of one country something about the views and institutions of other countries; and the part of that movement with which this book has to do is the attempt to enable the lawyers of the United States to learn something about the system lying at the basis of the law of Latin America.

[The reviewer then analyzes the work in detail and concludes:] In short, here is an intelligent plan, well executed, dealing with interesting subjects and facilitating a movement of importance to the American lawyer and to the whole world.

From the Illinois law review, volume XI, No. 1, May, 1916:

This work is the third valuable contribution in a valuable series. It was preceded by a similar guide to the legal literature of Germany (1912), and a bibliography of international and continental law (1913). The present guide is to be the foundation of another book, now in preparation, dealing with the legal literature of Latin America. Among readers already familiar with the earlier issues of this series hardly anything more need be said, when it is stated that the present contribution is executed on the same general plan, and under the able direction of Dr. Borchard, the law librarian of the Library of Congress.

[After an analysis and comment in detail the reviewer concludes:] As a guide, merely, to Spanish law writing and legislation, from a modern and practical point of view, this effort may be highly commended, and we may look forward with satisfaction to the forthcoming publications in the series.

From the University of Pennsylvania law review and American law register, volume 64, No. 3, January, 1916:

This volume is worthy of its predecessors: "Guide to the Law and Legal Literature of Germany" (1912) and "Bibliography of International Law and Continental Law" (1913), the aim of which was "to make more readily accessible to the investigator of foreign and comparative law" the sources of his subject. The student, entering upon graduate work, who has his way to hew in a little explored field, and the librarian who aspires to build up a useful and well balanced section of foreign law, will welcome these guides heartily. It was sound foresight that induced the Library of Congress to undertake Spanish Bibliography before the richer fields of France and Italy. Brazil excepted, Spanish influence upon the law of Latin America has of course been paramount, and this guide to Spanish legal literature "contributes the foundation for a Guide to the Law and Legal Literature of Latin America," which we learn is already in preparation.

In so difficult, useful, and interesting an undertaking we wish the compiler success.

[After some comments of detail the review concludes:]

The author's analysis of the various collections of laws and decisions is very valuable. The subject is invariably confusing, and we trust that in the difficult Latin American field this subject will be carefully and fully treated. The section of Administrative Law and Labor Legislation is particularly rich.

The "Catalogue of the John Boyd Thacher Collection of Incunabula;" compiled by Frederick W. Ashley, chief of the Order Division, issued in September, 1915, has been the subject of extended comment in European as well as American bibliographical journals, among which it is interesting to note that of Prof. Dr. Ernst Voulliéme, Oberbibliothekar, Königliche Bibliothek, Berlin, in *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, 32: 398-99, December, 1915. Translated it runs as follows:

The library of the American historian and statesman, John Boyd Thacher, who died on the 25th of February, 1909, which besides the literature of his special fields of work (the explorations of Columbus and the history of the French Revolution) included a remarkable collection of autographs and old imprints, was intrusted to the Library of Congress as a deposit, by his widow on April 27, 1910, and the Library authorities took early steps to make useful to investigators the section of fifteenth century imprints by means of the completed catalogue now lying before us.

Since the collector's effort was to bring together specimens from the greatest possible number of presses, there are represented in a total of 840 works (exclusive of a small number of duplicates) no less than 500 presses in 128 cities. Of the 840 works there were printed in Germany 224; in Italy, 471; in Switzerland, 40; in France, 57; in Holland, 18; in Belgium, 11; in Austria, 5; in Spain, 8; in England, 4; in Sweden and Portugal, each 1. Under each country the presses are arranged by cities in the order in which they appear in the history of printing, similar to Proctor's Index. Complete descriptions are given of only a small number of imprints—those not yet elsewhere described; for the remainder the compiler with absolute propriety contents himself with a short title entry and a reference to the existing bibliographies and catalogues, such as Hain, Copinger, Campbell, Reichling, Proctor, British Museum, Pellechet, Collijn, etc. Statements concerning the peculiarities of the copies, rubrications, illuminations, binding, old notes of previous ownership and similar matters complete the entry. Numerous autograph notes of the collector concerning the circumstances of acquisition and the significance of particular imprints as first

issues of a press or of a printing locality indicate the interest which he knew how to derive from his treasures . . .

The most valuable item in the collection is the Durandus of 1459 (Ricci 65 No. 43), on parchment bound in 2 volumes. Unfortunately, leaves 119 and 120 are missing. Leaves 1, 4-6, 79, 80, 82, 83, 85, and 129, as well as duplicates of 3 and 46 (with typographical variations) are from a copy with smaller margins. This and the book plate of the Duke of Sussex, whose auction number and the Ashburnham sale number 1449 in the second volume, show its identity with the copy whose history was written by Ricci under No. 61.

Of other rarities I mention only in addition No. 825, the *Biblia Bohemica*, Kuttenberg, 1489; No. 165, the *Breviarium Moguntinense*, Marienthal, 1474; No. 101, *Heiligenleben*, Augsburg Schönsperger, 1487 (the *Winterteil* only), of which the copy at Copenhagen seems to be the only other known (Shreiber 4311); No. 71, the same, Cologne: Ludwig von Renchen, 1485; No. 219, Nitzschewitz, *Novum psalterium*, Zinna; No. 84, *Vocabularius exquo*, Eltville Nic Bechtermünze, 21 Dec. 1477 (or 1476?), the fourth edition printed from the type of Peter Drach in Speyer.

Ashley's work has been done with extraordinary care and exactness, so that suggestions for improvements are hardly to be made: No. 168 was printed by an unknown printer from type 2 of Nic Goetz in Cologne, as Zaretsky has shown, see *Zeit. f. Bibw.* v. 23, p. 260. No. 56, Hemmerlin's *Opuscula* I hold now to be an imprint of Georg Husner in Strassburg (see above, p. 311); to him are also to be credited numbers 37 and 38. No. 303, the 24-line edition of Plutarch's *Problimata*, has rightly been identified in the final index of the Wooley-Photographs (1905) as an imprint of Andreas de Bellfortis' type 2. No. 762 is Pellechet 4048 (wrongly entered before Cumanus and so easily overlooked). Complete indexes of the countries, towns, printers, and publishers, as well as the Hain numbers, bring the work to a close.

From the official organ of the British library association, the *Library Association Record*, volume XVIII, No. 2, February 15, 1916, regarding the Thacher catalogue:

This catalogue has been compiled on the same lines as the great bibliographical models of recent years, the British Museum Catalogue and Pollard's Catalogue of the Hawkins collection, to mention no more. It comprises entries of [840] books, all printed during the fifteenth century, and represents at least one of the publications from each of [more than] 500 presses flourishing in that century. No other private collection has so great a number of separate presses, and the fame of the Library of Congress is further enhanced by the custody of the collection, subject to the pleasure of the widow of the collector. The books are accessible to students and investigators for research purposes, and this should prove extremely valuable in a country where bibliography is so much valued and appreciated as it is in the United States of America. The late John Boyd Thacher, to whom this collection of incunabula

belonged, was something more than a collector; besides glorying in the possession of the books, he loved to hunt for and describe his treasures. His publication "*The Continent of America*" is by far the most sumptuous bibliographical and cartographical work on the discovery and naming of America that has ever appeared in English. His elaborate work of the *Life and Work of Christopher Columbus* is probably the most voluminous of its kind ever devoted to Columbus published in the United States, and it brought within reach a considerable range of material not hitherto accessible.

The arrangement of the catalogue is chronological; first, by countries in the order in which printing was introduced into each; second, by towns arranged on the same principle; third, by presses in the order of their establishment in the towns; and, fourth, by books in the probable order of their issue from the press. This method has the sanction of most modern authorities, and if it has any disadvantages they are covered by full indexes of Places, Printers, Authors, Titles, and "Hain" numbers. The volume is admirably produced by the Government Printing Office at Washington on good, durable paper and well bound in a serviceable way suitable for constant use. The compiler has done his work with great care, and it is difficult to say whether it could be better done.

From the *Boston Evening Transcript*, March 22, 1916:

Of the many catalogues issued from time to time by the Library of Congress few are more important and worthy of permanent preservation than the recent "*Catalogue of the John Boyd Thacher Collection of Incunabula*," compiled by Frederick W. Ashley, Chief of the Order Division. The Thacher collection of incunabula, which includes 840 specimens of the work of the earliest printers, more than 500 different printers before the year 1500 being represented, was deposited on April 27, 1910, in the Library of Congress, subject to the pleasure of Mrs. John Boyd Thacher. As the collection is accessible to the student, in accordance with her wishes, the preparation of a suitable catalogue was a necessity, and the work has been well performed by Mr. Ashley, the result being a handsome quarto volume, with a portrait of Mr. Thacher, and numerous facsimiles. Mr. Thacher was well known to all book collectors, and before his death, which occurred in 1909, the "*Nation*" said of him: "It would be difficult to name any other American collector who has expended equal sums for the possession of bibliographic treasures, who has given such good proof of understanding why each volume has a proper and necessary place upon his shelves." The catalogue fully bears out his assertion. The arrangement is that followed in Proctor's "*Index*," which has the sanction of high authorities. It is chronological, first, by countries in the order in which printing was introduced in each; second, by towns, arranged on the same principle; third, by presses in the order of their establishment; and, finally, by books in the probable chronological order of their issue. The list is by no means inclusive of the entire Thacher deposit, which has also many valuable sixteenth century issues—works relating to

Columbus and the discovery of America and numerous editions of Ptolemy, Mexican imprints, and bibliographical works. It is, however, a valuable working tool for the bibliographer and student of fifteenth century printing.

From the *Dial*, January 6, 1916:

To Mr. Frederick W. Ashley, Chief of the Order Division of the Library of Congress, we are indebted for a handsome quarto "Catalogue of the John Boyd Thacher Collection of Incunabula." This collection is intrusted by Mrs. Thacher to the custody of the Library of Congress, and the present full and scholarly enumeration and description of its riches will greatly facilitate its intelligent use by those desiring access to it. An 11-page biographical sketch of Mr. Thacher is prefixed. The Government Printing Office issues the work.

From the *Library Journal*, February, 1916:

The most important bibliographical publication issued by the Library of Congress during the past year is the fine "Catalogue of the John Boyd Thacher Collection of Incunabula" compiled by Frederick W. Ashley, Chief of the Order Division of that Library. This is important both as a record of a rich collection now accessible to the research worker and because of the quality of the cataloguing and the bibliographical notes.

From the Vice Director of one of the oldest of American library schools comes the comment:

... It is one of the most beautiful pieces of catalogue making that American librarianship has yet produced ...

From the *Bibliographical Society of America: Papers*, volume 10, No. 1, 1916:

The Catalogue of the John Boyd Thacher Collection of Incunabula, now deposited in the Library of Congress, discloses the contents of an important collection of early printed books and a valuable addition is made to the all too small number of catalogues of incunabula collections in this country. The Thacher collection being now on deposit in the Library of Congress, the books it contains are made available to students. It would be interesting to make an analysis of the subjects of which the 840 volumes in the collection treat. A casual examination of 68 titles reveals 40 works on theology, 5 volumes of classical authors, 1 of neo-Latin poetry, 1 book on oratory, 4 historical works, 4 philosophical, 4 medical, 2 works dealing with scientific subjects, 2 with mythology, 3 with law, and 1 encyclopedic work. That theology should prevail is, of course, natural, especially as the object of Mr. Thacher was not to collect books on the subjects that particularly interested him, such as history, but to gather together examples of the work of as many printing offices from the first half century of printing as possible. In this he succeeded remarkably well, as is shown by

the 10½ pages of index to printers that the editor of the catalogue has compiled. Mr. Ashley has wisely refrained from collating with minuteness all the books in the collection and confined himself to give full descriptions of such books as have not been described elsewhere, and of which the Thacher collection seems to contain quite a number. For the rest, enough is given to identify each book, with references to authorities. Much care has rightly been given to describing the copy in hand, including occasional notes on fly-leaves in Mr. Thacher's own hand. Former owners are mentioned, but no index to these has been given, as might easily have been done.

The following concerning the "Catalogue of first editions of Stephen C. Foster," by Walter R. Whittlesey and O. G. Sonneck, Chief, Music Division, is taken from the *Music Student*, London, June, 1916:

Some months ago, when the Editor of *The Music Student* was in Washington, he had the pleasure of seeing something of the wonderful collection of Stephen Foster exhibits collected in the Music Section of the Library of Congress. Now we have received from the Library its Catalogue of First Editions of Stephen C. Foster (1826-1864), by Walter R. Whittlesey and O. G. Sonneck.

This sort of thing is one of those they do supremely well in the United States, and the amount of information concerning the 158 Songs of Foster which has been collected is evidence of careful and prolonged research . . .

Foster was not a "great composer," but he has probably given as much pleasure to the English-speaking peoples of the new world and the old as any musician who ever lived. The United States does well to cherish him as a national possession . . .

The music critic of the *New York Times* comments as follows:

. . . It is needless to say that the volume embodies the utmost accuracy and minuteness of research that characterize all Mr. Sonneck's work and that of his assistants.

DIVISION OF BIBLIOGRAPHY

(From the report of the Chief, Mr. Meyer)

Beside the compilation of select bibliographies which find their way into print (as illustrated for the past year under "Publications," *supra*) the activities of the Division include (1) the answer to requests for bibliographic information coming from the Members of Congress, Legislative Reference, Reading Room, (2) answers to similar requests by mail,

and (3) the preparation of lists in typewritten form which are available in special exigencies. These latter differ from the printed lists only in the fact that they are unprinted. Below is a list of the subjects treated by the Division during the year.

*Typewritten
lists*

Advertising (35 p.); Agricultural education in Denmark, England, France, and Germany (4 p.); Determination of alcohol in organic substances (4 p.); Sanitation and public hygiene in ancient Rome (2 p.); Archives and their care in the United States (5 p.); Armed merchant vessels (6 p.); Ballot reform exclusive of the Short ballot (9 p.); Bible in art, history, and literature (5 p.); Biographies of Americans prominent since the Civil war (11 p.); Big brother and Big sister movements (2 p.); Canberra, capital of Australia (3 p.); Chain stores (4 p.); History of chemical industry (2 p.); City manager plan of municipal government (11 p.); English translation of Italian classics (5 p.); English translation of Spanish classics (4 p.); Cloture (7 p.); Cocoanuts and coconut oil (3 p.); Combustion of hydro-carbon gases (3 p.); Commercial year-books and similar publications (7 p.); Commercialism (4 p.); Conservation and preservation of scenery, historic monuments, etc. (3 p.); Conservation of natural resources—Speeches in Congress (2 p.); Contempt of court (3 p.); Continental Congress (6 p.); Cost of selling (5 p.); Czechs or Bohemians (3 p.); Supplementary list on the Danish West Indies (2 p.); Defenses of the United States (6 p.); Domestic science (especially food and cooking) in relation to working people (12 p.); Dumping (10 p.); Dye-stuffs (Chemistry, manufacture and trade) (11 p.); East India Company (9 p.); Life and inventions of Thomas A. Edison (5 p.); Construction and operation of passenger and freight elevators (5 p.); Embargo (12 p.); Additional references on Employers' liability and workmen's compensation (3 p.); Employers' liability insurance (especially mutual or cooperative) (8 p.); National and municipal en-

dowed theaters (5 p.); Effect of European war on religion (3 p.); Financial influence of European war, especially on the United States (5 p.); Forecasts of the conditions of Europe after the war (5 p.); Manufacture, testing, and transportation of explosives (8 p.); Factors which determine rates of interest (5 p.); Recent books on Feminism (4 p.); Financial and banking relations between the United States and Latin America (9 p.); Fire prevention (Supplementary to list printed in *Special Libraries* Feb., 1913) (9 p.); Flour milling (3 p.); Fraudulent practices in the promotion of corporations and the sale of securities (9 p.); Freight classification (3 p.); Gadsden purchase (3 p.); Recent references on Garden cities (5 p.); Uses of gases in warfare (2 p.); Explosion of gases (4 p.); Substitutes for gasoline in motor cars, engines, etc. (2 p.); Speeches in Congress on Government ownership (2 p.); Speeches in Congress on Government ownership of railroads (3 p.); Speeches in Congress on Government ownership of telephone and telegraph (2 p.); Americanization of the immigrant (4 p.); Imperialism, expansion, government of dependencies, etc. (2 p.); Industrial insurance (with special reference to Accident insurance) (6 p.); Industrial surveys (3 p.); Information bureaus in Washington, D. C. (2 p.); Internationalism (8 p.); Speeches in Congress on Intervention in Mexico (4 p.); Intervention in Nicaragua (1 p.); Iodine, chiefly its occurrence and manufacture (2 p.); Jewelry industry (3 p.); Selection of judges, appointment vs. election (7 p.); Design and construction of small library buildings (3 p.); Lincoln highway (2 p.); Liquor question in its hygienic, economic, and social phases (24 p.); Local option (3 p.); Long distance telephone communication (Trans-Atlantic and Trans-Continental) (2 p.); Mercantile marine subsidies and government operation of steamship lines (ship purchase) (Supplementary to printed lists 1906, 1911) (9 p.); Militarism (11 p.); Military and naval education in Germany (with special reference to the training of officers) (4 p.); Military

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DEPOSIT

education in schools, colleges, and universities (9 p.); Militia (5 p.); Commerce in munitions of war between United States and European belligerents, 1914-1915 (5 p.); Nautical education (6 p.); Bibliographies on New England states (4 p.); Nicaraguan treaty (2 p.); Fixation of atmospheric nitrogen (4 p.); Open door policy in China (4 p.); Brief list on Panama-California Exposition (2 p.); Additional references on Panama-Pacific Exposition (2 p.); Patriotic societies (5 p.); Bibliographies on petroleum and animal and vegetable oils (5 p.); Independence of Philippines (11 p.); Police power (5 p.); Populist party (3 p.); Potash deposits in Spain and Chile (2 p.); Military and naval preparedness (4 p.); Speeches in Congress on preparedness (64th Cong., 1st sess.) (2 p.); Prison reform (7 p.); Recent references on Public service rates with special reference to regulation (Cabs, electricity, gas, street railways, telephone, water) (18 p.); Bibliographies on the Regulation of public utilities (4 p.); Publicity for the states (11 p.); Quarries for road-making materials in the several states (15 p.); Recall or dismissal of foreign representatives by the Executive (6 p.); Reindeer industry (4 p.); Research facilities in American libraries (5 p.); Bibliographies on Retailing (2 p.); Rice industry (2 p.); Races of Russia (5 p.); Seamen in the merchant marine (in relation to the Seamen's law of the United States, and Safety at sea) (14 p.); Secret diplomacy and a more democratic control of foreign policy (2 p.); Serpent in folklore and mythology (6 p.); Ship purchase bill (Speeches in Congress) (4 p.); Manufacture, chemistry, and physiological effects of snuff (3 p.); Soap (6 p.); Social centers (4 p.); Spectroscopy (8 p.); State military police (3 p.); Thaddeus Stevens (5 p.); Swiss military system (9 p.); Taft's (William Howard) plan for international peace (2 p.); Brief list on tariff (3 p.); Tariff commissions (16 p.); Taxation of inheritances, Jan., 1910-Dec., 1915 (8 p.); Taxation of intangible property (with special reference to mortgages) (5 p.); Exemption from taxation

of the property of churches and educational institutions (4 p.); Textile machinery (16 p.); Management and finance of the theater and show business (3 p.); Tobacco leaf curing (2 p.); Stability of trade (3 p.); Trade and commercial directories of foreign countries (3 p.); Trade directories published in the United States (10 p.); Trade of the United States as affected by the war (Supplementary to list published in *Special libraries*, Dec., 1914) (14 p.); Trade organization in Germany (7 p.); Trade unions among government employees (6 p.); Traveling libraries (10 p.); International relations between United States and Russia (5 p.); Brief list on United States territorial possessions (2 p.); Relation between vagrancy and crime (3 p.); Valuation of real property for taxation (7 p.); Water terminals, particularly municipal owned water terminals (5 p.); Welfare work for laborers (12 p.); Wit, humor, laughter, satire, etc. (21 p.); History and development of Wyoming (3 p.).

The following lists were published in "*Special libraries*":

List of references on Government aid to farmers and immigrants. *Special libraries*, Sept. 1915, v. 6: 119-126.

List of references on Traffic control in cities. *Special libraries*, Dec. 1915, v. 6: 163-170.

List of recent references on Public service rates with special reference to regulation. *Special libraries*, Feb. 1916, v. 7: 21-29.

List of references on the Cost of selling. *Special libraries*, Mar. 1916, v. 7: 47-49.

List of references on Advertising. *Special libraries*, Apr. 1916, v. 7: 61-76.

List of commercial year-books and similar publications (Supplementary). *Special libraries*, May, 1916, v. 7: 86-88.

SMITHSONIAN DEPOSIT

(From the annual reports of the Custodian, Mr. Brockett, and the assistant in charge, Mr. Parsons)

Mr. Brockett reports that the publications transmitted for the Deposit during the year amounted to 18,627 pieces, as follows: 3,101 volumes, 1,777 parts of volumes, 383 pamphlets, 13,155 periodicals, and 211 charts.

SMITHSONIAN
DEPOSIT

Conditions at the beginning of the year made it apparent that work upon our American sets, and those of countries least affected by the War, would be the most effective. Want lists of United States societies were prepared and the Smithsonian Institution and the Order Division of the Library immediately undertook to obtain as much of the desired material as possible. The titles of 520 series having breaks were enumerated, and the results have been that 54 were completed, and additions were received to 151 other series; also, in many instances, promises for continuations when published.

The correspondence has given us much information concerning defunct societies, suspended and discontinued publications, and listed books which have never been issued. Notes of this information have been placed on our cards by the cataloguers.

This work has proved very profitable in other ways than in the mere addition to the number of volumes received for the library.

The reprinting of cards for the many society series catalogued some years ago has involved the necessity of recataloguing these sets, and much additional information has been added to that originally recorded; this work also shows in a very gratifying way the results of our efforts in the past years to complete our sets.

The Card Catalogue of all printed Smithsonian titles (books in the Smithsonian Deposit) has been kept up to date. The list of titles for the proposed Serial List has been completed for the letter "C"; and all cards added to the main Catalogue of the Library have been checked for the letters A, B, and C.

There have been completed 1,438 volumes, and 2,183 volumes have been sent to the bindery during the year, a slight increase over 1914-15, in spite of the small amount of foreign material received; only a small portion of the above

has been rebinding, but much more will soon be required for sets that have been much in circulation.

The circulation of unbound material from the "War Zone" has been necessarily somewhat restricted in order to preserve and bind as promptly as possible our serial sets, to make them available for general reference. Unbound material is frequently damaged or lost in circulation, and replacements involve delay even if ultimately obtained.

A large amount of transfer material has been searched, a small per cent retained, and the balance added to our store of duplicates.

The duplicates of serials are being rearranged and a rough index is being prepared to facilitate the ready reference to them, which is occasionally required.

Early in the year the Smithsonian Institution undertook the completion and binding of many of their entomological sets. In this we assisted to the best of our ability. Later, the American want lists brought in many engineering and technical society publications.

The acquisitions of the publications of South American societies have received an impetus from the meeting in this city of the Second Pan American Scientific Congress in January last. The files of Canadian and Australasian publications are being reviewed and needed volumes acquired as we are able to obtain them. Decided progress in the acquisition of all of the foregoing items has been made.

The manuscript material for the Foreign section of the Handbook of Learned Societies has been of much use to us since it was collected. Quite a number of other libraries have called upon us for information from its stores during the past year. The Columbia University and the New York Public library have had an employee engaged for nearly a month in culling from our catalogue and from these manuscripts the history of various Societies and their publications and about 200 titles have been written up from these sources.

READING ROOM FOR THE BLIND

(From the report of the assistant in charge, Mrs. Rider)

READING ROOM
FOR THE BLIND:
Collection

The following table shows the collection of books, music scores, and periodicals, by types:

Volumes:

American Braille.....	366
English Braille.....	459
Line type.....	394
Moon type.....	562
New York point.....	1,421
Standard dot.....	22
Total.....	3,224

Music scores:

Braille	131
New York point.....	124
Total.....	255

Magazines:

American Braille.....	6
English Braille.....	11
Moon type.....	1
New York point.....	7
Ink.....	10
Total.....	35

The collection comprises:

Volumes.....	3,224
Music scores.....	255
Periodicals.....	35
Maps and plans.....	158
Total.....	3,672

The year closed with one-third more borrowers registered and a normal increase in circulation. Loans were made to blind persons in 38 states.

A large percentage of the books sent out of the District of Columbia went to readers in the Middle West and South, where there are few embossed books available for the adult blind. Of the total borrowers, a considerable number only supplemented their reading with matter from the Library of Congress not obtainable in their own states. We con-

sistently avoided sending regular loans into territory supplied by large library centers.

A few small loans were made to libraries having no embossed reading matter, and the books were changed from time to time.

The resources of the Room for the Blind had increased local circulation in the last month of the year. In March, 1916, resident blind people undertook volunteer home-teaching in the District of Columbia and placed at the disposal of "shut-ins" and newly blinded, the books and appliances available here.

Five hundred and fifty-eight volumes were accessioned during the year; of this number 145 new publications were gifts.

On account of the uncertainty about type the American presses printed fewer books than usual. Several new periodicals and weekly news sheets started during the year, passed the experimental stage, and obtained supporting circulation.

The National Institute for the Blind, London, embossed a large number of books in English Braille and in Moon type, among them timely titles on matters relating to the war.

The adoption of a uniform type seems imminent. In April, 1916, the Commission on Uniform Type for the Blind invited co-workers in Great Britain to appoint a committee of three, having authority to work with a like committee in America, toward the improvement of English Braille, with a view to the possibility of its adoption as the uniform type of the English-speaking world. Certain changes in English Braille were suggested to the proper authorities in Great Britain, and these changes are the basis of the committee's report to the Halifax Convention of American Instructors of the Blind, July, 1916. It is anticipated that a substantial agreement on a revised Braille may lead to its acceptance in America.

In the fall of 1915, to relieve the crowded condition of Room 44 and anticipate the requirements of a growing collection, temporary wooden shelving was erected in the basement, and a thousand books transferred there. To-day 1,500 volumes are shelved in the basement. For a 20-minute period each morning and longer in the afternoons, a messenger has, when possible, been sent from the Reading Room to assist in the daily exchange of books kept there.

Following custom, a musical program or lecture was provided for the blind of the city one evening a week from November to May. The attendance registered for the season shows no diminution of interest or appreciation.

A device to enable the blind to read print by sound was brought to the attention of educators and workers for the blind assembled in conference at Berkeley in July, 1915. It is known as the Crystal Phonopticon and is described briefly as follows:

A little box called the "eye" is moved by the blind operator over a line of print, then through telephone receivers fastened to his ears, tones are heard. Each letter gives out a certain combination of tones which blind people are able to distinguish without previous experience. The invention is yet in the laboratory stages.

In June and July, 1915, the assistant in charge visited several western libraries, schools, and industrial training shops for the blind, and attended the combined conferences of the American Association of Workers for the Blind and the American Association of Instructors of the Blind at Berkeley, Cal. Proceeding to Japan in July she there inspected the educational institutions for the blind and gathered information on the status of the Japanese blind. During the year two important libraries for the blind were revisited—those of the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind at Watertown and of the New York Public Library.

As chairman of the committee of the American Library Association on work with the blind, the assistant in charge compiled an inventory of Canadian libraries for the blind and prepared a résumé of the year's library work for the blind in America.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE DIVISION

(From the reports of the Legislative assistant, Mr. Thompson, and the Administrative assistant, Mr. Collins)

The original appropriation for "Legislative Reference" defined the function of the new service in the words:

To prepare such indexes, digests, and compilations of law as may be required by Congress or for other official use.

The actual demands from Members and committees during the third session of the Sixty-third Congress, however, showed a wider range of requirement, as was indicated in the last annual report, and the terms of the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, were accordingly varied from those of the preceding year so as to read:

To gather, classify, and make available, in translations, indexes, digests, compilations, and bulletins, and otherwise, data for or bearing upon legislation, and to render such data serviceable to Congress and committees and Members thereof.

In view of this extension of the scope of the Legislative Reference service it was considered desirable to modify its tentative plan of organization, so that inquiries involving an examination and report upon law would be treated by a special group of investigators. From the beginning of the session, therefore, such inquiries have been segregated and referred to the Legislative Assistant, who has been held responsible for their treatment. The field assigned to this legal section was defined to include:

LEGISLATIVE REF-
ERENCE:
Legal section

(1) The preparation of digests and compilations of statutes, statutory rules and orders, constitutional provisions and court decisions in any

jurisdiction, United States, state, or foreign, including comparative legislation studies;

(2) The preparation of briefs on the constitutionality of proposed legislation and on the judicial construction of words and phrases and other technical matters in the text of bills and resolutions, introduced or intended to be introduced in Congress;

(3) Any indexing of the United States, State, and foreign legislation which may be undertaken from time to time;

(4) The preparation of digests and compilations on international law topics from treaties, conventions, proceedings of conferences, and from American and foreign international law writers.

As this branch of the work involves primarily the use of the law collections and the card Index of the Federal statutes, it has been carried on in close proximity to the Law Division in the main Library and in the room assigned for legislative reference purposes at the Capitol where the Index apparatus was located. It was found, however, that this separation involved some administrative difficulties and that more prompt and efficient service could be rendered if the two offices were consolidated by transferring the Index apparatus and the assistants engaged on it to the main Library. During the session it also became clear that the maintenance of this room at the Capitol for the receipt of inquiries was, on account of its inconvenient location, of little advantage to Members, who generally preferred to make their requests for information by letter or telephone or in person at the Library. In fact, during the year only 3 per cent of the inquiries received were made at the office in the Capitol. Consequently in the latter part of June the transfer of the Index files to the main Library was carried out and the Capitol office was closed temporarily.

The following statement of the work of the legal section from the beginning of the session to the end of the fiscal year includes only digests, compilations, or translations actually undertaken and completed. It omits those requests which were met by reference to material already available in print in convenient form.

Of the inquiries treated those calling for the preparation of digests or compilations of Federal statute law constituted the largest class numerically. The range of inquiry is indicated by the following list of subjects covered, in which related topics have been grouped together:

Digests and compilations of United States laws

Commerce.—Exclusion of articles from interstate commerce; Collection of statistics of commerce on navigable waters; Prohibition of exportation or importation in certain cases.

Courts and civil proceasure.—Jurisdiction of the Court of Claims; United States Court for China; Appeals and writs of error; Appointment of Federal judges in Hawaii and Alaska; Interchange of judges; Appointment of receivers for corporations; Assignability of personal injury claim; Prima facie evidence

Criminal law.—Capital punishment in the District of Columbia, in the Territories, Insular possessions, and other places within Federal jurisdiction.

Executive departments.—Delegation of powers of Congress to departments and commissions; Discretionary powers of heads of departments.

Finance and treasury.—Collection districts; Internal revenue laws, 1789-1915; Federal inheritance taxation; Sub-treasuries of the United States; Customs division of the Treasury department; Appropriations, Sixty-fourth Congress.

Insular affairs.—Civil government for Porto Rico.

Liquor traffic.—Revocation of liquor clauses in Indian treaties; Appropriations for International Congress against alcoholism.

Merchant marine.—Restrictions on clearance of vessels; Safety of passengers on steamships; Transportation of explosives in passenger vessels.

Military and naval affairs.—National Guard in active service; Employment for honorably discharged soldiers; Rein-

statement; Prosecution for sale of food unfit for the Army; Medals granted by Congress.

Postal affairs.—Blue-tag second-class matter; Discretionary powers of the Postmaster-General; Exclusion of articles from the mails; Franks and franking privileges; Use of mails for transmitting spurious rituals; Carrying the mail—land grants and compensation to railroads.

Public property.—Sale of public property and disposal of proceeds; Purchase of land for agricultural experiment farms; Land grants to various states; Use of flag on government buildings.

Public works.—Construction of Panama railroad; Direct employment of labor or contracts for public works.

Miscellaneous.—Legal holidays; Extension of patents for designs; Standard time; Protection of American citizens abroad; Naturalization of honorably discharged soldiers; Quarantine stations; Consent of Congress to contracts and agreements between states.

The purpose of the Member making inquiry was often not disclosed, but it was evident that in most cases he desired to obtain a compact and reliable statement of existing law, either as a preliminary to drafting a bill to amend or supplement it, or as a means of determining what changes some pending bill would effect if enacted into law—in fact a report on such changes was specifically requested and furnished in the case of the bill to provide civil government for Porto Rico, various bills relating to the Court of Claims, and certain provisions of the Farm Loan bill.

Statutory precedents and forms

In certain cases, however, he desired to find statutory precedents for a bill or resolution which he wished to introduce. Closely related to these were the inquiries for standard forms of bills and resolutions for particular purposes, *e. g.*, creation of a joint congressional committee of inquiry or an international joint commission, establishment of a collection district, reinstatement in the Army or Navy, etc,

Another type of assistance rendered is represented by a schedule of recent decisions in the Federal courts construing the Bankruptcy Acts, prepared for the House Committee on Revision of the Laws to accompany its draft of a bill to revise, consolidate, and amend these laws, and by memoranda on the interpretation of various words and phrases.

Statements regarding attempted legislation in previous Congresses on matters of recurrent interest were also called for during the session, *e. g.*, the inheritance-tax provisions in the Payne tariff bill and the dumping duty clause in the Underwood tariff bill, passed by the House of Representatives but stricken out in the Senate, and the various proposals for the Federal incorporation or licensing of concerns engaged in interstate commerce.

A large and important group of inquiries related to constitutional questions and involved the digesting of Federal court decisions and the compilation of pertinent material from the debates in the Federal Convention and other documents of constitutional history, the collections of congressional precedents, and the leading treatises on constitutional law. As might be expected, the majority of these queried whether a particular piece of proposed legislation came within the scope of the powers of Congress. Among such matters were delegation to a tariff commission of power to fix tariff rates, regulation of ocean freight rates, prohibition of interstate commerce in convict-made goods, Federal jurisdiction concerning game, and over land purchased by the United States without the consent of the State in which it is located, taxation of aliens and of American income and property of persons living abroad. These required discussion of the limits of powers expressly granted to Congress. But in other cases authorities were cited to indicate the line of demarcation between the legislative and executive powers, as, for instance, in reference to control of foreign affairs and

the delegation of powers to the heads of departments; or to outline the field from which Congress is excluded by powers expressly granted to the President, *e. g.*, in relation to pardons and recess appointments, or by privileges of the Judiciary, as in the case of the proposal for superannuation of Federal judges.

Two questions involving the constitutional status and qualifications of Senators and Representatives became of special interest during the session and briefs were prepared in response to inquiries regarding them, viz, whether a Member of Congress is an officer of the United States and under what conditions a National Guard officer becomes disqualified to serve as a Member of Congress.

Another subject involving points of both constitutional and parliamentary law, viz, contempt of Congress, may be included here, although in the pending case only comparative material, which bore on the question indirectly by analogy, was actually prepared. This consisted of digests of court decisions on contempt by publication, contempt of a grand jury, and unlawful interference with witnesses in Federal courts, together with a memorandum on the jurisdiction of British courts in cases of contempt of Parliament.

*Constitutional
amendments*

The efforts to secure submission to the States of the woman suffrage and prohibition amendments to the Federal Constitution brought requests for information regarding the actual operation of Article v in the matter of ratification, and reports were accordingly prepared showing dates of proposal and ratifications of Amendments I to XVII, the history of amendments proposed but not ratified by three-fourths of the States, attempts in Congress to regulate ratification, provisions of State constitutions relating to ratification of amendments to the Federal Constitution, and a record of all applications of State legislatures for a convention for proposing amendments.

On the other hand, a report on recent amendments of State constitutions and a memorandum on the constitutionality of a referendum in the absence of specific constitutional authorization were prepared in response to requests from Members desiring data bearing on the opposing contention that qualifications for voting and regulation of the liquor traffic should be left to the individual States.

State laws of direct importance to Congress are mainly confined to those relating to matters on which the Federal legislative power may be exercised either to supplement or to supersede the enactments of the State legislatures, or which fall within the scope of the legislative powers of both the Federal and the State Governments. This is illustrated by the list of the subjects of digests and compilations of State laws prepared in response to requests.

Thus in connection with the consideration of the child-labor bill, a tabular comparison of certain features of the child-labor laws of the States was prepared; and for use in the discussion of rural-credits legislation, digests were made of the State laws relating to cooperative associations, establishment of branches of State banks, establishment and regulation of markets, and taxation of farm mortgages. A digest of State inheritance tax laws served to indicate the extent to which the several States had availed themselves of this source of revenue.

A statement regarding State regulation of water-power development in Colorado and Utah was needed in the discussion of the water-power bill. National defense legislation brought inquiries for State laws giving preference in employment to honorably discharged soldiers and sailors and a digest of court decisions under State military laws on the subject of the militia in the service of the United States. A report on the assignability of personal injury claims was furnished as data for certain committee amendments to the bill providing compensation for Government employees in

case of injury or death. A digest of State laws providing for registration of stallions was needed in connection with a bill for Federal supervision of pedigree records. An inquiry into the feasibility of adopting a "daylight-saving" plan in this country required a statement of existing State laws relating to standard time.

The approaching elections and the pending bill to regulate campaign expenditures were doubtless responsible for the considerable interest shown in questions of election law. The special topics on which digests or tabular comparisons were prepared were as follows: Delegates to national conventions; presidential primaries; open and closed primaries; registration of voters; powers of local registration officials; property qualifications for electors; poll taxes; limitations on campaign expenses of candidates for United States Senator and Representative in Congress and of party committees under State laws in force.

Regulation of lobbying, proposed in several bills, was another matter directly affecting Congress itself, on which a digest was prepared showing how the State legislatures had attacked the problem by statute or rule of procedure.

With such exceptions as these, the field of legislation which belongs particularly to the States is, as a rule, of interest to Congress only, in so far as it is suggestive for the framing of similar statutes for one of the local divisions of the Federal jurisdiction, *i. e.*, the District of Columbia, Alaska, the Territories and insular possessions. Thus, there were prepared in connection with the consideration of bills relating to the District of Columbia, digests and compilations of State laws on the use of the public schools as community centers, fraudulent advertising, the use of the flag in advertising, the unlawful use of insignia of fraternal and similar organizations, and in connection with the Alaskan fisheries bill a tabular comparison of license taxes on fisheries in Washington, Oregon, and Alaska.

The most extensive group of translations and digests of foreign laws prepared during the session were those furnished to the Ways and Means Committee for use in framing the revenue bill. They covered: Income taxation in Great Britain, Australia, France, Italy, and Russia; Inheritance taxation in Great Britain, France, and Germany; Taxation of war profits in Great Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Denmark, and Sweden; the German tariff commission of 1901; the French tariff revision of 1910; the French customs valuation commission, etc.

To supply information bearing on various projects submitted during consideration of the Army reorganization bill and on the question of making provision for the dependents of members of the National Guard called to service on the Mexican border, the following compilations were made: System of military defense adopted by the Union of South Africa in 1912; constitutional provisions relating to military service in Switzerland and Serbia; civil employment for ex-soldiers and sailors in Great Britain; Government positions for honorably discharged soldiers in Austria, France, Germany, and Italy; requisitioning of automobiles by the French ministry of war; allowances to families of soldiers in European countries and in Canada.

The reports on foreign merchant marine legislation, prepared by the Legislative Reference Division last year, were utilized by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the preparation of its publication "Government aid to merchant shipping; study of subsidies, subventions, and other forms of State aid in principal countries of the world," issued last May, which supplied most of the information on foreign laws needed in connection with the shipping bill. Additional data required were furnished by translations of the recent laws and decrees prohibiting the sale of ships to foreigners, viz, in Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, and

Brazil; of the French law providing Government guaranty for purchase of British prizes by French shipowners; and of bills introduced in the French Chamber of Deputies to provide for loans to shipowners, Government purchase of ships, and a Government shipbuilding yard.

Among other special topics arising out of the emergency legislation of European countries on which reports have been made are the following: Restrictions on aliens in Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany, and Austria-Hungary since the outbreak of the war; regulation of prices in Great Britain; daylight saving in Great Britain and France.

The child-labor legislation of European countries was summarized and the provisions for a literacy test in the immigration laws of Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa were compiled for use in discussion of the bills on these subjects.

Special investigations undertaken by individual Members required the preparation of the following: A series of studies of the laws relating to negroes and aboriginal natives covering the French, British, and German colonies, the Belgian Congo, and the Dutch East Indies; consolidated texts of the laws in force in Australia and New Zealand relating to Government advances to settlers; memoranda on the agrarian decrees and sale of the national domains during the French Revolution; reports on official herd books and stud books in France.

*International
law*

The demand for information on matters of international law was largely confined to the period of the controversy over armed merchant ships. Every discussion of the subject that could be found in the writings of international law authorities of all countries, both treatises and periodical articles, in the proceedings of the Institute of International Law and the International Law Association, in court decisions, diplomatic correspondence and other official documents, was extracted, translated, or digested, and made available for the use of the Foreign Affairs Committees and

other Members of both Houses. A small part of this material was included in the compilation "Armed merchantmen" issued as Senate Document No. 332; other portions were printed in the Record by Members taking part in the discussion.

Other material supplied in this field included a compilation of translated extracts from foreign international law writers on the limitations of blockade in relation to neutral ports and international rivers; discussion in the British Parliament of the articles of the Declaration of London relating to blockade; translations of French prize court decisions affecting American vessels; provisions of treaties between the United States and Mexico referring to pursuit of marauders across the international boundary.

For responding promptly and authoritatively to requests for such statements about United States laws as have been indicated above, the Index analysis of the Federal statutes is the most important piece of apparatus used. At the time of the last annual report the index of the permanent general law, which in the printed volumes was carried to the year 1907, had been brought down to date and a beginning had been made with the indexing of the temporary general, local, and private laws. This work has been continued during the session whenever any assistants have had time available for the purpose. Progress made during the year is reported by the chief indexer as follows:

(1) *Permanent General*.—There has been no volume of Statutes at Large or session laws issued later than volume 38, which had been completely indexed at the time of the last report. The slip laws of the present session have, however, been indexed in temporary form, and the cards made have been incorporated in the general file, thus bringing this file constantly within a few days of the current legislation. As soon as the session laws for 1915-16 are published, the cards will be changed from the temporary

*Index analysis
of Federal statutes*

to the permanent form by adding the page reference to the session laws (which is the same page reference in which they will be ultimately published in volume 39 of the Statutes at Large).

(2) *Temporary General, Local, and Private.*—The purpose here has been to complete as rapidly as possible the indexing of the volumes subsequent to the Consolidated Index to the Statutes at Large (vols. 1 to 32), in order to make available a comprehensive index to every kind of legislation from 1789 to date. In carrying out this purpose progress has been made as follows:

(a) Temporary General, which includes appropriations and all general legislation not of a permanent character; volumes 33 to 38, inclusive, have been completely indexed.

(b) Local: Volumes 33, 34, 36, and 37, and about half of volumes 35 and 38, have been indexed, except appropriation acts.

(c) Private: Everything subsequent to the Consolidated Index has been indexed, except appropriation acts and such private legislation as occurs in the local laws not yet indexed in volumes 35 and 38.

In order to complete the immediate program, therefore, it will be necessary to index—

(i) local and private in appropriation acts, volumes 33 to 38, inclusive; (ii) local and private, not in appropriation acts, for the parts of volumes 35 and 38 not yet covered.

At present, the indexing work is being concentrated upon these, together with the permanent general legislation in the slip laws. When everything subsequent to the Consolidated Index has been completely indexed, the indexing, except in the case of private laws, will be gradually carried back to include earlier volumes, in order to provide a more extensive index arranged in accordance with the general plan of the printed volumes of the Index Analysis of the Federal Statutes.

Although the terms of the appropriation do not include any authorization of the drafting of bills, a number of requests for such service were made. During the greater part of the first session of the Sixty-fourth Congress the legislative drafting department of Columbia University, New York (a department of the University which is endowed for research in legislation and administration with a view to the better drafting of statutes and which frequently applies the results of its research in the actual drafting of bills), maintained two members of its staff in Washington, for the purpose of carrying on research in the methods and form of Congressional legislation. We were able to make with them an informal arrangement by which their services were available for Members and committees of Congress desiring assistance in the preparation of bills. To them, therefore, were turned over all requests for such assistance, and it is believed that in every instance the service afforded was completely responsive to the need. It is hoped that the arrangement may be continued at least during the coming session.

Bill drafting

As during the first session, the subjects dealt with by the Legislative Reference Division included rather a wide range of historic, economic, and social questions. Among them were the following: Revenue, domestic and foreign, including statistics and legal provisions relating to customs, income and inheritance taxes, at home and abroad; tariff and tariff commissions, domestic and foreign; budgetary procedure in foreign countries; public debt, domestic and foreign; imports and exports of various commodities for several countries; information on price maintenance; railroad rates; land grants; freight congestion and theory of evaluation; merchant marine, domestic and foreign, including ship building, ship subsidy, ocean freight rates, safety at sea, seamen and shipping statistics; agricultural credit in various phases, domestic and foreign; roads and road build-

LEGISLATIVE
REFERENCE:
Investigations

ing; water power and water rights; flood prevention and control; forestry; liquor traffic; labor; child labor; education, including military and vocational; immigration; fisheries; foreign affairs, including diplomatic correspondence, historical questions, and matters of international law arising out of the Mexican situation and the European war, and peace proposals relating thereto; Alaska, resources and statistics; Philippine Islands; Indians; national defense, including expenditures, strength, and other data on the armies and navies of the world, discussions of questions of military science, historical and legal history of the military and naval academies and the national guard; departments of the Government, including the civil service, postal affairs and parcel post; parliamentary procedure, including foreign practice on questions of limitation of debate and cloture; bill statistics; matters of legislative history; constitutional law, State and Federal, bearing on a large number of questions for which decisions and precedents were brought together; comparative foreign and state law, especially of Great Britain, Germany, France, and the Scandinavian countries bearing on a number of the subjects in connection with those above enumerated; international law, including the bringing together, by translation or otherwise, the leading authorities on a large number of subjects, such as embargo, contraband, continuous voyage, rights of passengers at sea, duties of neutrals, restrictions on belligerents, mails, and military intervention.

Among the investigations made under the direction of the administrative assistant, for which memoranda were prepared, the following may be specially noted:

A digest of the recommendations of the Presidents, from Grant to Wilson, relating to the Army and the Navy.

Historical sketches, with chronological tables of legislation, of the Military Academy and the Naval Academy.

Appropriations for the Navy department, 1906-1915, and for the War department for the same period.

Amount spent for ammunition only, for the United States Army and Navy, 1899-1912.

Rate of pay in foreign armies. (Printed in Cong. Rec., Apr. 6, 1916, p. 6441-3, and Jan. 29, 1916, p. 11722-4.)

The organization, function, and method of procedure of the medical service of the French army. (Printed in House hearings, Committee on military affairs, 64th Cong., 1st sess., Vol. I, p. 693-703.)

Method of procedure in appropriating money for the Navy in Great Britain, France, and Germany.

Data relating to the Swiss Army. (Printed in Sen. doc. 360, p. 70-76, 64th Cong., 1st sess.)

Photostat extracts on the objects and proceedings of the Paris economic conference. (Printed in Sen. doc. 491, 64th Cong., 1st sess., p. 17-60.)

Data concerning Scandinavian vessels sunk during the European war. (Printed in Cong. Rec., Jan. 20, 1916, p. 1461-2.)

Data on foreign commissions for the control of trade after the war.

Extracts showing the position of publicists on the question of a nonpartisan tariff commission.

Total exports of nitrate from Chile to all countries.

Additional expenditure, by years, caused by the Spanish-American war and the additional revenue from the Spanish-American war taxes.

Receipts from inheritance taxes and from income taxes in the leading foreign countries for a period before the war.

The revenue derived in foreign countries from tobacco.

Organization and procedure of the British Board of Trade.

A comparative analysis of the British, French, and German budget systems.

A report on a supposed British warning to its citizens not to travel on belligerent ships during the Russo-Japanese War. (Printed in Cong. Rec. Mar. 4, 1916, p. 4015.)

Historical sketch of imprisonment for debt.

Historical sketch of bankruptcy.

Extracts bearing on the government of the Indians.

Data on the United States merchant marine, with special references to foreign ships admitted to registration.

Ocean freight rates on certain commodities.

A sketch of the government steamship service of Western Australia.

Method of inland waterway regulation in Austria, England, France, and Prussia.

Method of reclaiming overflowed lands in foreign countries.

Immigration to the United States in relation to the European War.

Historical sketch of the House Committee on labor.

Information on the status of raw material for the paper industry in the United States and foreign countries.

Data on the cost of rice production.

Data on the production, consumption, and average prices of petroleum, gasoline, and copper.

The rights of a minority in a legislative body in relation to cloture.

A digest of discussions of the Senate as a continuing body.

Digest of Senate filibusters from earliest times to date.

A collection of Senate debates on cloture.

For use as a part of the apparatus of the Division a card index has been made of the speeches of the President, beginning with his first public utterances since his inauguration. It is on file in the House Reading Room. It includes a chronological list of the speeches, a list by place and subject, and a topical index, alphabetically arranged, of what might be regarded as the more striking expressions in his speeches and communications.

The photostat machine rendered valuable aid in connection with a number of inquiries. One hundred and forty

separate pieces were photostated. These were extracts from books, documents, periodicals, newspapers, and other sources.

While the actual number of requests by Members for translations from foreign languages was not large, the greater portion of the inquiries involving research into foreign sources necessitated the work of translating. This phase of the Service has been in continuous operation, the chief languages being the French, the German, the Russian, the Italian, and the Scandinavian.

COMPILATION OF UNITED STATES PUBLIC LAND LAWS

In the course of the session of 1914-15 the House Committee on Public Lands requested the Division to make a complete compilation of the Land Laws of the United States. The purpose was a publication which, with other material already sufficiently available in print, would place in the hands of the members of the Committee a comprehensive exhibit of such laws, properly arranged, annotated, and indexed.

The request was complied with, and for 10 months received the attention of certain members of the Division and of an expert special adviser and editor. At the end of that period the resulting manuscript was reported to the Committee as ready for the compositor—subject only to certain decisions as to inclusion or exclusion which were for the Committee itself to make.

It has not yet been printed. As, however, it stands a completed undertaking so far as our staff is concerned, and as it furnishes an instructive example of a type of work which can be done most effectively and most economically by a permanent corps of experts, a detailed description of it seems desirable.

Scope of compilation

The compilation is limited to the present constitution and acts of Congress thereunder relating to—

- (a) Lands held by the Federal government for disposal or for the control of natural resources;
- (b) The governmental organization and procedure for the administration thereof; and
- (c) The nature and extent of the jurisdiction of the Federal government over the land it holds.

Laws included:

(A) The public land laws in the Revised Statutes and subsequent volumes of the Statutes at Large (18-38), *except the laws enumerated below* under (D), (E), and (F), which are omitted because they relate to classes of lands of the United States excluded by the above definition or are repealed, expired, obsolete or of petty significance, or have been already compiled in Kappler's Indian Laws and Treaties:

(B) the following laws enacted prior to 1873 from vols. 1 to 17 of the Statutes at Large, which were not included in the Revised Statutes:

- (1) Acts as to the acquisition of the public domain by cession from the States to the United States;
- (2) Acts granting subsidies in land to private corporations (either directly or through the medium of the several States) for canals, river improvements, wagon roads or railroads;
- (3) Acts granting subsidies to the several States,* either—
 - (a) swamp lands for reclamation, or
 - (b) lands granted in quantity for the support of state agricultural and mechanical colleges;
- (4) Acts imposing upon the several States, when admitted to the Union, disclaimers of jurisdiction over or property right in the lands of the United States within their borders.

* The admission or enabling act grants before 1873 have now all been substantially satisfied and adjusted, and are therefore not included.

Laws excluded:

- (C) treaties, foreign and Indian;
- (D) laws touching lands of the United States in the following classes:
 - (1) those in foreign countries,
 - (2) in the District of Columbia,
 - (3) in the insular and other dependencies of the United States (*except* Alaska, any "guano island," and the Luquillo national forest in Porto Rico);
 - (4) national cemeteries and national military parks;
 - (5) Indian lands, whether tribal or several (*except* laws for the disposal of tribal lands to non-Indians, or for the control of the national resources thereof);
 - (6) lands held as administrative sites for governmental use (*except* laws for the disposal of such sites or for control of the natural resources thereof);
 - (7) lands acquired in the enforcement of tax liens or for debt, or by compromise of claims made by the United States, or by devise, or by gift (with like exceptions);
 - (8) lands held by the United States as lessee.
- (E) the following statutes repealed, expired, obsolete or of slight importance:
 - (1) laws repealed before January, 1896;
 - (2) laws under which private rights must have been initiated or official duties performed (if at all) before January, 1896;
 - (3) laws creating, abolishing, or defining particular land districts (instead of which a list of existing land districts is given);
 - (4) laws disposing of lands to particular persons or corporations, *except* for public or charitable uses;
 - (5) laws granting sites to States or subdivisions thereof for mere administrative occupancy and not for the control of natural resources;
 - (6) limitations imposed upon specific appropriations for a single fiscal year (*except* the fiscal year 1916);

- (7) laws disposing of proceeds;
- (8) laws affecting single building sites or otherwise of petty significance.
- (F) laws which have been already compiled in Kappler's Indian Laws and Treaties (*except* a few of unusual importance which have been included notwithstanding).

Method of compilation

In selecting the material within the limits above defined, use was first made of the two published volumes of the Index Analysis of the Federal statutes, covering the general and permanent law to 1907, and of the supplementary card index, bringing it down to date, recently prepared in the Legislative Reference Division. A check was made of the United States Compiled Statutes and of compilations made by the several public-land bureaus for their own use; also of statutes cited by Departmental regulations, instructions, and other documents. This was supplemented by a page to page search of the Revised Statutes and Statutes at Large and a further check of all statutes cited in the material thus collected. A card list was made of the whole collection and has served as a control throughout the work.

Arrangement

The material thus selected has been mounted upon large Manila sheets and arranged as follows:

- (1) Revised Statutes in order of sections;
- (2) Statutes at Large in order of volume and page.

This is believed to be the most useful arrangement for printing, but the form of the collection (loose sheets) permits rearrangement for printing in some other order, if desired.

Each section of the Revised Statutes is given in the form that is now in force (*i. e.*, in the words in which it was recast in the latest amending act). The footnotes show the changes made by successive amendments. This style has also been followed for statutes recast by the Penal Code, and in a few other cases.

Each section of the Revised Statutes and each act taken from the Statutes at Large is annotated to show— *Annotations*

(1) The place where it is found in United States Compiled Statutes, 1913, or, if not found therein because "local" or for other reason, the reference to analogous matter; also, for each section of the Revised Statutes, the place where it is found in the Federal Statutes Annotated and supplements to 1914, thus making available a large body of interpretative court decisions and opinions of the Attorney General;

(2) Earlier and later statutes on the same subject;

(3) Earlier statutes cited by or in the margin of the principal statute;

(4) Later statutes that cite the principal statute, with indication of repeals and amendments made by such later statutes;

(5) Other statutes affecting land grants for railroad, wagon-road, canal, or river improvement subsidy, made or affected by the principal statute;

(6) Regulations and instructions with express reference to and in administration of the principal statute issued by the Department of the Interior since the beginning of the Land Decisions (July, 1881);

(7) Like regulations issued by the Secretary of Agriculture since the transfer of National Forest Administration to him (Feb. 1, 1905); and

(8) Other explanatory matter.

The following supplementary material has been prepared: *Supplementary material*

(1) A list of land statutes printed in Kappler's Indian Laws and Treaties (nearly all omitted from this compilation as explained above) showing where each is found in that collection;

(2) A list of other land statutes in volumes 18-38 of the Statutes at Large that have been found and omitted;

(3) A similar list for volumes 1-17 of the Statutes at Large.

It is recommended that the titles in (1) and (2) be printed as inserts in their proper chronological places in the text of the compilation. These lists may, however, be printed in an appendix either separately or as a consolidated list, possibly omitting (3) as obsolete.

(4) A chronological list of circulars, instructions, etc., issued since the beginning of the Land decisions, (July, 1884) by the Department of the Interior in administration of public land laws, but without exact reference to any particular statute. This list gives the volume and page of the Land decisions with date and title of the circular or instruction;

(5) A statement by the Commissioner of the General Land Office giving the acreage patented to the several states under the quantity, school, and agricultural college grants.

Index

The usefulness of this compilation to members of the committee and others who may consult it will depend largely on the care with which the subject index is prepared. This, of course, can not be made until the compilation is in page proof. It is estimated that it will take an experienced law indexer three or four months to prepare such an index as this material requires, for it can not be treated in a summary fashion like the ordinary documents, but must be precise and thorough so as to expose the whole of the existing law on a particular subject. It should cover not only the material here compiled, but also the land laws in Kappeler's *Indian Laws and Treaties*, the latter to be distinguished in the index by the letter K. Such an index will be a key to all the public land laws of the United States of present practical importance. As an aid to the indexer there has been prepared a classified list of the statutes which have been included in the compilation according to a systematic arrangement of subject headings.

Coincidentally with the completion of the manuscript and its submission to the Committee there was reported as already in type another compilation of Land laws whose publication had been ordered by the Senate Committee on Public Lands, but of whose preparation no word had reached us. This (compiled by Mr. J. W. Keener, of the General Land Office) is, however, a much smaller work, of limited

scope. It is a selection "of the principal United States Statutes of practical importance at the present time relating to the public lands." It contains only about one-third of the number of public land laws now in force, and comprises in print only 424 octavo pages, as against an estimated 1,792 pages for the compilation prepared by us. While reproducing marginal notes from the Revised Statutes and Statutes at Large, it has practically no other annotations. Our compilation, on the other hand, is very thoroughly annotated throughout, with reference to other statutes, administrative regulations, etc., and other explanatory matter.

However convenient, therefore, to the administrative work of the Land Office, the Keener compilation does not appear adequate to the need of the Committees desiring to have before them all the existing legislation. We believe, therefore, that its issue should in no way debar the publication of the other compilation also.

Respectfully submitted

HERBERT PUTNAM

Librarian of Congress

The Honorable

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

The Honorable

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT
OF THE LIBRARY BUILDING
AND GROUNDS



REPORT

OF

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LIBRARY BUILDING AND GROUNDS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Washington, D. C., December 4, 1916

SIR: The Library building service during the fiscal year 1916 was conducted in about the same manner as heretofore and covered the same field, comprising the custody, care, and maintenance of the building and grounds, the operation of the mechanical plant, purchase of upkeep materials and library equipment, repairs to furniture and equipment, and the disbursing of appropriations.

The operations are shown in the following tables:

FUEL, LIGHTS, REPAIRS, AND MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES

Watch and housekeeping department:

Ice (498,870 pounds).....	\$1, 408. 22
Painting in and about the building (labor) ..	40. 00
Painting (materials).....	232. 39
Repairs (floors, windows, etc.).....	394. 93
Washing towels.....	91. 26
Dry goods (cleaning cloths, etc.).....	137. 65
Soap powders.....	196. 35
Soaps.....	288. 49
Paper towels and fixtures.....	1, 182. 71
Housekeeping (brooms, buckets, brushes, etc.).....	511. 14
Toilet supplies.....	96. 94
Miscellaneous supplies.....	414. 02
Power lawnmower.....	250. 00
Soap dispensers.....	106. 70
Tools.....	12. 01
Weather strips.....	126. 46
Miscellaneous appliances.....	72. 57
Safety equipment for window cleaners.....	163. 40
	\$5, 725. 24

Engineer department:

Mail and delivery service—upkeep and repair of motor vehicles.....	\$705. 16
Motorcycle and side van.....	321. 30
Hardware and tools.....	231. 86
Repairs.....	453. 99
Plumbing supplies.....	299. 50
Removing refuse.....	156. 15
New high-pressure steam main and fittings..	140. 47
Oils.....	23. 74
Gas.....	69. 87
Miscellaneous supplies.....	111. 83
Paint for roof.....	14. 00
Café repairs.....	89. 35
Repairs to ceiling lights.....	438. 37
Ventilating blower.....	135. 00
Foot driers.....	290. 98
Repairs to driveway.....	26. 32
	<hr/>
	\$3, 507. 89

Electrical department:

Lamps.....	1, 137. 32
Miscellaneous supplies (condulets, holders, shades, fixtures, wire, conduit, tape, etc.).	367. 01
Tools.....	15. 93
Repairs to electrical equipment.....	125. 55
Refinishing Periodical reading room in connection with new lighting system.....	1, 095. 09
New lighting fixtures in alcoves, main Reading room.....	214. 49
Intercommunicating telephones.....	154. 63
Electric outlets above ceiling lights.....	95. 22
Lighting fixtures (miscellaneous).....	151. 23
	<hr/>

3, 356. 47

Office:

General telephone service of Library (1 central station, 83 substations, and 6 trunk lines).....	1, 155. 34
Stationery.....	128. 90
Car tickets.....	20. 00
Additional services.....	2. 00
Express and freight charges.....	9. 91
Travel.....	45. 60
Telegrams.....	1. 50
Directory.....	7. 50
	<hr/>

1, 370. 75

Total expended.....	13, 960. 35
Unexpended balance.....	39. 65
	<hr/>
Appropriation.....	14, 000. 00

FURNITURE

Typewriting machines:		
New machines (21).....	\$1,264.50	
Repairs and parts.....	223.26	
	<hr/>	\$1,487.76
Desk fans.....		14.82
Repairing and fitting of miscellaneous furniture (including labor and materials).....		1,212.47
Book trucks.....		269.60
Miscellaneous furniture (including tables, desks, stands, cases, hardware, etc.).....		1,837.44
Card catalogue cases.....		437.43
Carpets and runners.....		1,428.58
Express, freight, and drayage.....		5.66
Partitions and screens.....		1,438.80
Awnings.....		857.73
Clocks.....		45.00
Dictating machines.....		396.00
Bottle water coolers.....		149.36
Comptometer for Card Division.....		250.00
Book supports.....		166.20
		<hr/>
Total expended.....		9,996.85
Unexpended balance.....		3.15
		<hr/>
Appropriation.....		10,000.00

CARD DIVISION STACK

Expended.....	\$6,995.00
Unexpended balance.....	5.00
	<hr/>
Appropriation.....	7,000.00

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES

All appropriations for the Library and the Library Building and Grounds, also those for the United States Botanic Garden and others under the control of the Joint Committee on the Library, are disbursed by this office.

The table following presents the funds accordingly expended for the fiscal year 1916, also the corresponding appropriations for the preceding and succeeding years.

Object of appropriations	Appropriations, 1915	Appropriations, 1916	Expenditures, 1916	Appropriations, 1917
Library and Copyright Office:				
Salaries.....	^a \$437,628.33	^b \$443,369.86	\$440,747.75	\$454,060.00
Special and temporary service.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,954.26	2,000.00
Contingent expenses.....	^c 7,305.95	^d 7,307.79	7,254.06	7,300.00
Increase of Library—				
Purchase of books.....	90,000.00	90,000.00	^{e,f} 90,000.00	90,000.00
Purchase of law books.....	3,000.00	3,000.00	^e 3,000.00	3,000.00
Purchase of periodicals.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	^e 5,000.00	5,000.00
Total Library and Copyright Office.....	544,934.28	550,677.65	547,956.07	561,360.00
Building and Grounds:				
Care and maintenance.....	80,205.00	79,645.00	79,459.83	83,245.00
Fuel, lights, etc.....	16,000.00	14,000.00	^e 13,960.35	^f 26,500.00
Furniture.....	10,000.00	17,000.00	^e 16,991.85	10,000.00
Total Building and Grounds.....	106,205.00	110,645.00	110,412.03	119,745.00
Grand total.....	651,139.28	661,322.65	658,368.10	681,105.00
Botanic Garden:				
Salaries.....	16,393.75	17,300.00	17,296.88	19,800.00
Improving garden.....	^g 8,500.00	8,000.00	7,999.97	11,903.00
Improving buildings.....	^h 7,315.35	6,000.00	5,999.91	9,000.00
Total Botanic Garden.....	32,209.10	31,300.00	31,296.76	40,703.00
Repairs of paintings in the Capitol.....	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
Marking historical places in District of Columbia.....	500.00	500.00		500.00
Removing Botanic Garden fence.....	ⁱ 2,500.00	^j 2,500.00		^j 2,500.00
Portrait of the late Chief Justice Fuller.....	^k 1,500.00	^k 1,500.00	1,500.00	
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard (interest account).....	^l 1,902.55	^l 2,702.55	530.10	^l 2,972.45

^a Including increase of \$1,468.33 by sale of cards.

^b Including credits of \$1,120.66 by sale of cards and \$89.20 yet to be credited.

^c Including increase of \$0.65 by sale of photostat duplications and \$5.30 for return of photostat spools.

^d Including increase of \$1.30 by sale of photostat duplications and \$5.85 for return of photostat spools: also \$0.64 account of refund by defaulting contractor.

^e Including unfilled orders.

^f Any unexpended balance to be available for succeeding year.

^g Including deficiency appropriation of \$2,000 (act of Mar. 4, 1915).

^h Including deficiency appropriation of \$1,315.35 (act of Mar. 4, 1915).

ⁱ Including \$4,000 for resurfacing west driveway and repairs to stone curb in Library Grounds and \$2,500 for refitting of boiler room and coal vaults.

^j Appropriation of previous year continued.

^k Balance available from preceding year.

^l Including balance available from preceding year and additional appropriation of \$800.

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS

Discarded government property consisting of scrap copper, brass, and iron, a sandpapering machine, a wagon, furniture, carpets, iron pipe, electrical materials, etc., was advertised and sold at public auction, held at the building on January 20, 1916.

A quantity of anthracite furnace coal which had remained in the vaults of the building after the discontinuance of the local power and heat-generating plant in 1911 was disposed of, after advertising, to the highest bidder, on January 27 last.

The proceeds of the sales are accounted for as follows:

Gross receipts from sale of discarded property ..	\$2, 036. 85
Advertising and auctioneer's charge	66. 41
Net proceeds deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the United States	\$1, 970. 44
Gross receipts from sale of coal, 226 144 ¹⁴⁴ tons, at \$3.50 per ton	793. 25
Advertising	5. 91
Net proceeds deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the United States	787. 34
Total	2, 757. 78
Withheld under income-tax law, on account of salaries paid during the calendar year 1915, and remitted to collector of internal revenue	25. 00

UNEXPENDED BALANCES

All known claims chargeable to the appropriations for the fiscal year 1914 have been settled, including those paid on auditor's certificates, and the unexpended balances have been deposited to the credit of the surplus fund of the Treasury as follows:

Library:	
Salaries	\$2, 563. 09
Special and temporary service	10. 71
Contingent expenses	21. 03
	<u>\$2, 594. 83</u>

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TOILET SOAP

Sanitary considerations prompted the installation of soap dispensers throughout the building and the use of a plastic toilet soap in lieu of the cake toilet soap heretofore used. No cake toilet soap has been purchased since the above installation.

FOOT DRIERS

Steam foot driers have been installed in all the lavatories used by women. These were obtained by substituting a horizontal radiator for the vertical type and placing a perforated plate above. The radiator heats the room as before and also furnishes a dryer for wet shoes and clothing. The work was done by the building employees quite inexpensively and answers the purpose perfectly.

ROOF COVERING

The repairs to the copper roof covering under the appropriation of \$2,000 for the fiscal year 1915 served to keep it in fairly good condition through the succeeding year, but as the deterioration is progressive an appropriation of the same amount was recommended and granted for the fiscal year 1917. This will place the roof in fair condition for another year. The continued high price of sheet copper precludes a recommendation for general roof repairs.

PAINTING

So far as practicable under the general appropriations, plain painting of ceilings, walls, and finish is being continued in the present year in the places most in need. A number of rooms were repainted during this year for the first time since the completion of the building. No repainting of decorative work can be attempted under the general appropriations, although the need is becoming quite apparent.

LIGHTING

The condition of the lighting in parts of the building referred to in the last report might be repeated. The main reading room, the branch printing office, the bindery, the map division, and parts of other divisions are insufficiently lighted, but the usual appropriation for fuel, lights, etc., can not be depleted to make the desired improvements.

CAPITAL BOOK CARRIER AND TUNNEL

The brick tunnel connecting the Library Building with the Capitol, in which is the cableway for carrying books and under which the railway tunnel on First Street was run some years ago, was badly damaged by a considerable settlement and cracking at the point of crossing. A careful survey shows a maximum settlement of 2 feet, which forms a bad sag, where water sometimes accumulates by running through the cracks in the walls. This tunnel has no drainage connections. In several instances books have been damaged in transit through the tunnel during and after heavy rains.

The settlement has also made it increasingly difficult to keep the Capitol carrier in constant operative condition, as many of the castings which support the tracks and cables have been broken.

It will now be necessary to make thorough repairs to both the carrier and tunnel for same.

UTILIZATION OF CELLAR

In the last report the necessity of fitting up parts of the cellar for library use was referred to.

It would be possible to utilize large spaces in the cellar if they are made available by lighting, ventilation, and equipment.

The large amount of open wood shelving in the cellar stored with inflammable material is worthy of attention.

The substitution of steel shelving and cases as soon as practicable is recommended.

THE GROUNDS

It is desired to credit the Office of Public buildings and grounds (War department) for the advice and material assistance rendered in the upkeep of the Library grounds.

The only change in layout of grounds during the year was the planting of flowers for the first time here in two 20-foot beds in the two west courts, where it is believed a certain bareness will be relieved.

Respectfully submitted

FRANK L. AVERILL

Superintendent Library Building and Grounds

The Honorable

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

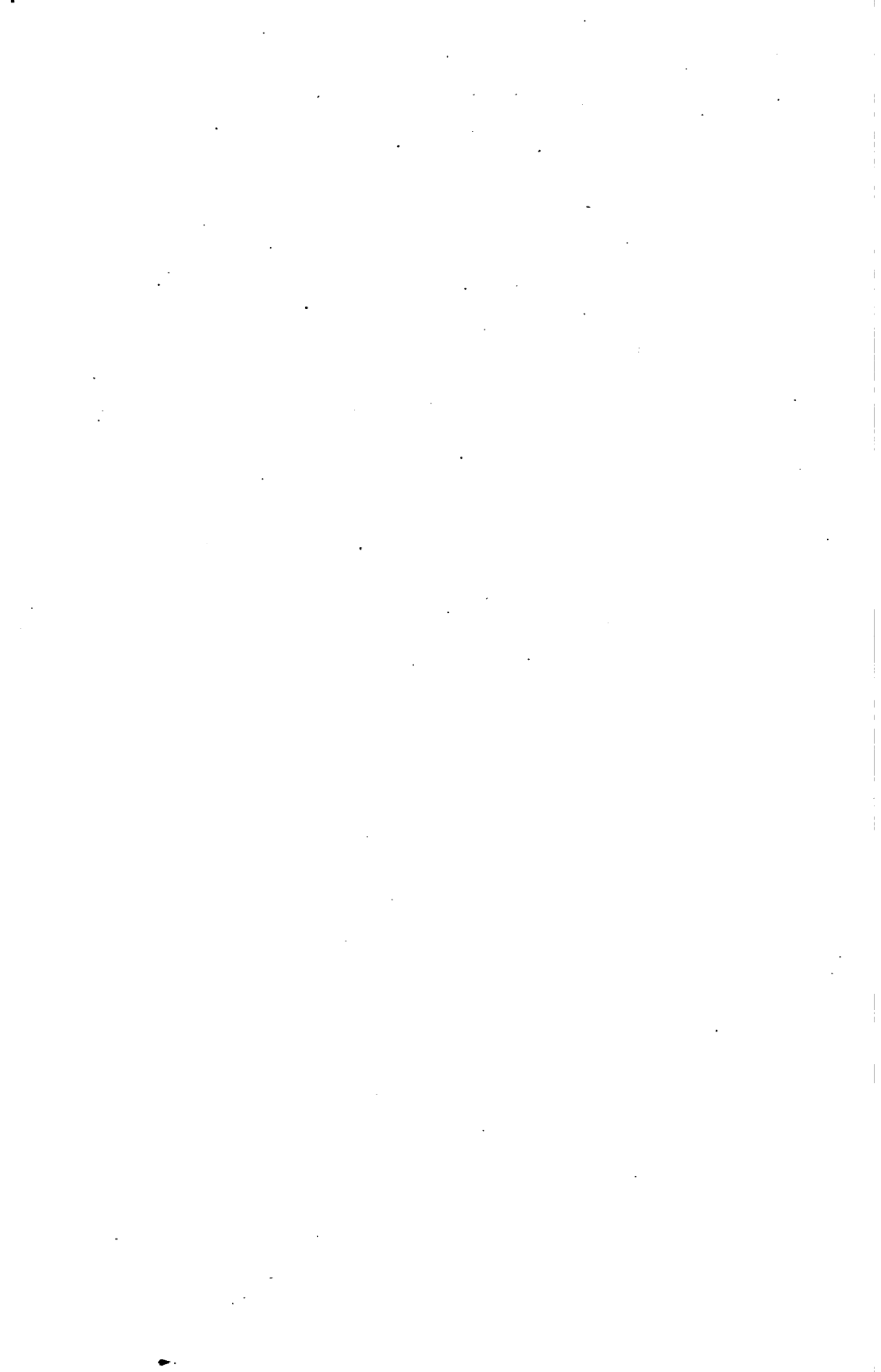
The Honorable

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APPENDICES

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APPENDIX Ia

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES, 1915-16

Object of appropriation	Appropriations	Expended	Unexpended
Library and Copyright Office:			
Salaries—			
General.....	\$264, 120. 00	\$262, 063. 08	\$2, 056. 92
Sunday.....	10, 000. 00	9, 991. 75	8. 25
Special.....	2, 000. 00	1, 954. 26	45. 74
Carrier service.....	960. 00	951. 49	8. 51
Distribution of card indexes.....	^a 40, 709. 86	40, 302. 42	407. 44
Legislative reference.....	25, 000. 00	24, 886. 54	113. 46
Copyright Office.....	102, 580. 00	102, 552. 47	27. 53
Increase of Library—			
Purchase of books....	90, 000. 00	^c 90, 000. 00	.....
Purchase of periodicals.....	5, 000. 00	5, 000. 00	.....
Purchase of law books.....	^d 3, 000. 00	^c 3, 000. 00	.....
Contingent expenses.....	^b 7, 307. 79	7, 254. 06	53. 73
 Total, Library and Copyright.....	 550, 677. 65	 547, 956. 07	 2, 721. 58

^a Appropriation includes credits of \$1,120.66 on account of sales of cards to Government institutions and \$89.20 yet to be credited.

^b Includes credits \$1.30 on account of sales of photo duplications to Government institutions and a credit of \$5.85 through return of photostat spools. Includes also a credit of \$0.64 on account of refund by defaulting contractor.

^c Includes outstanding indebtedness.

^d Exclusive of \$2,000 to be expended by the marshal of the Supreme Court for new books of reference for that body.

Object of appropriation	Appropriations	Expended	Unexpended
Building and grounds:			
Care and maintenance, including Sunday service.	\$79,645.00	\$79,459.83	\$185.17
Fuel, lights, and miscellaneous.....	14,000.00	^c 13,960.35	39.65
Furniture and shelving..	17,000.00	^c 16,991.85	8.15
Total Building and grounds.....	110,645.00	110,412.03	232.97
Grand total.....	661,322.65	658,368.10	2,954.55
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard (interest account).....	^a 2,702.55	530.10	2,172.45
Printing and binding (allotment not appropriation)....	^b 200,518.49	200,312.17	206.32

^a Includes balance from preceding year in addition to appropriation of \$800.

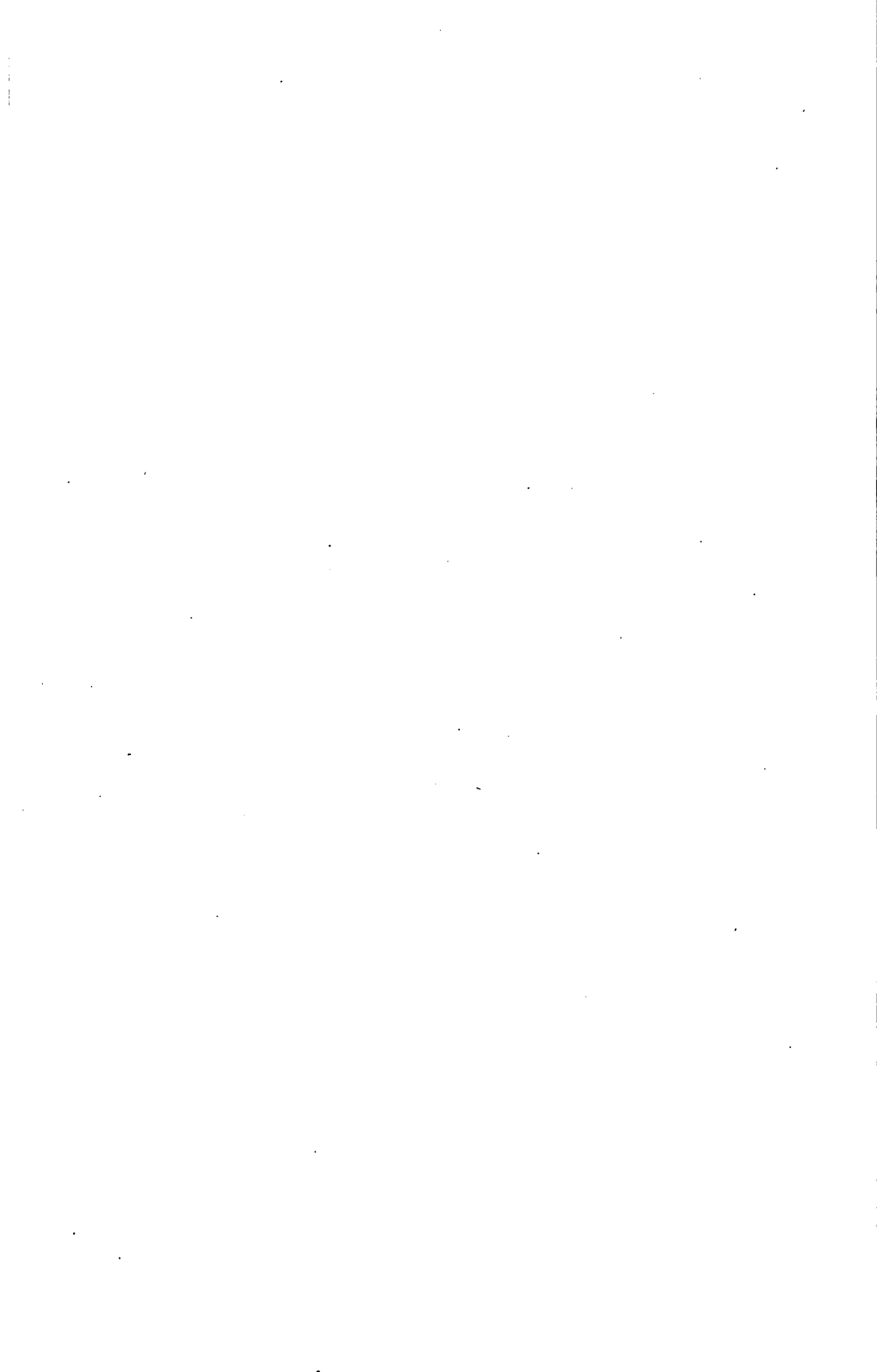
^b Allotment includes credits \$480.26 on account of sales of cards to Government institutions and \$38.23 yet to be credited. Does not include \$9,000 provided in Deficiency Act approved September 8, 1916.

^c Includes outstanding indebtedness.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES IN DETAIL—LIBRARY PROPER

Object of expenditure	Amount
Stationery supplies.....	\$5, 240. 72
Typewriter supplies.....	146. 55
Dies, presses, rubber stamps, and numbering machines....	196. 07
Travel expenses.....	470. 14
Street car tickets.....	75. 00
Postage stamps and international postal cards (foreign correspondence).....	273. 00
Telegrams and long-distance telephone messages.....	42. 09
Transfer charges (expressage, etc.).....	52. 43
Post-office box rent July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916.....	16. 00
Tools.....	5. 49
Mail-bag repairs.....	4. 75
Duplicator supplies.....	42. 91
Photostat paper and developing powders.....	*687. 91
Photostat miscellaneous supplies.....	1. 00
Total.....	7, 254. 06

*\$743.15 covered into the Treasury on account of sales of photo duplications.



APPENDIX Ib

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS AS CONTAINED IN "AN ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1917, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES"

General administration: Librarian, \$6,500; chief assistant librarian, \$4,000; chief clerk, \$2,500; Librarian's secretary, \$1,800; clerks—one \$1,200, two at \$1,000 each; stenographers and typewriters—one \$1,200, one \$840; messenger, \$840; messenger to chief assistant librarian, \$540; junior messenger, \$420; operator of photographic copying machine, \$600; in all, \$22,440.

Mail and delivery: Assistants—one in charge \$1,500, one \$960, one \$780, one \$600; junior messenger, \$420; in all, \$4,260.

Order and accession: Chief of division, \$2,500; assistants—one \$1,500, one \$1,200, three at \$960 each, two at \$840 each, two at \$600 each, one \$580; two junior messengers, at \$420 each; in all, \$12,380.

Catalogue, classification, and shelf: Chief of division, \$3,000; chief classifier, \$2,000; assistants—four at \$1,800 each, seven at \$1,500 each, six at \$1,400 each, twelve at \$1,200 each, six at \$1,000 each, fourteen at \$960 each, four at \$920 each, thirteen at \$840 each, thirteen at \$600 each, four at \$540 each; six junior messengers, at \$420 each; in all, \$92,020.

Binding: Assistants—one in charge \$1,500, one \$960; junior messenger, \$420; in all, \$2,880.

Bibliography: Chief of division, \$3,000; assistants—one \$1,500, two at \$960 each, one \$840; stenographer and typewriter, \$960; junior messenger, \$420; in all, \$8,640.

Reading rooms (including evening service) and special collections: Superintendent, \$3,000; assistants—two at \$1,800 each, five at \$1,200 each (including one in room for the blind),

two at charging desk at \$1,080 each, three at \$960 each, ten at \$840 each, four at \$600 each; stenographer and typewriter, \$960; attendants—Senate reading room \$960, Representatives' reading room—one \$960, one \$840, two in cloakroom at \$780 each, one in Toner Library \$960, one in Washington Library \$960, two for gallery and alcoves at \$540 each; telephone operator, \$660; four junior messengers, at \$420 each; two watchmen, at \$780 each; evening service, assistants—five at \$960 each, fifteen at \$840 each, two at \$600 each; in all, \$59,220.

Periodical (including evening service): Chief of division, \$2,000; assistants—chief \$1,500, two at \$960 each, five at \$840 each; stenographer and typewriter, \$960; two junior messengers, at \$420 each; in all, \$11,420.

Documents: Chief of division, \$3,000; assistants—one \$1,500, one \$840; stenographer and typewriter, \$960; junior messenger, \$420; in all, \$6,720.

Manuscript: Chief of division, \$3,000; assistants—chief \$1,500, one \$960; junior messenger, \$420; in all, \$5,880.

Maps and charts: Chief of division, \$3,000; assistants—one \$1,500, two at \$960 each, one \$840; junior messenger, \$420; in all, \$7,680.

Music: Chief of division, \$3,000; assistants—one \$1,500, one \$1,000, two at \$840 each; junior messenger, \$420; in all, \$7,600.

Prints: Chief of division, \$2,000; assistants—one \$1,500, two at \$960 each; junior messenger, \$420; in all, \$5,840.

Smithsonian deposit: Custodian, \$1,500; assistant, \$1,500; messenger, \$780; junior messenger, \$420; in all, \$4,200.

Congressional Reference Library: Custodian, \$1,500; assistants—one \$1,200, one \$960, one \$840; two junior messengers, at \$420 each; in all, \$5,340.

Law Library: Librarian, \$3,000; assistants—two at \$1,400 each, one \$960, one \$540, one (evening service), \$1,500; junior messenger, \$420; in all, \$9,220.

Semitic and Oriental Literature: Chief of division, \$3,000; assistant, \$1,500; junior messenger, \$420; in all, \$4,920.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE: Register, \$4,000; assistant register, \$3,000; clerks—four at \$2,000 each, four at \$1,800 each, seven at \$1,600 each, one \$1,500, eight at \$1,400 each, ten

at \$1,200 each, ten at \$1,000 each, eighteen at \$960 each, two at \$860 each, ten at \$780 each, four at \$600, two at \$480 each; four junior messengers, at \$360 each. Arrears, special service: Three clerks, at \$1,200 each; porter, \$780; junior messenger, \$360; in all, \$104,440.

Legislative Reference: To enable the Library of Congress to employ competent persons to gather, classify, and make available, in translations, indexes, digests, compilations, and bulletins, and otherwise, data for or bearing upon legislation, and to render such data serviceable to Congress and committees and Members thereof, \$25,000.

DISTRIBUTION OF CARD INDEXES: For service in connection with distribution of card indexes and other publications of the Library: Chief of division, \$3,000; chief assistant \$1,800; assistants—one \$1,600, three at \$1,500 each, three at \$1,400 each, three at \$1,200 each, three at \$1,100 each, four at \$1,000 each; for services of assistants at salaries less than \$1,000 per annum and for piecework and work by the hour, \$17,000, including not exceeding \$500 for freight charges, expressage, traveling expenses connected with such distribution, and expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the Librarian, \$43,000.

TEMPORARY SERVICES: For special and temporary service including extra special services of regular employees at the discretion of the Librarian, \$2,000.

CARRIER SERVICE: For service in connection with the Senate and House Office Buildings, \$960, or so much thereof as may be necessary

SUNDAY OPENING: To enable the Library of Congress to be kept open for reference use from two until ten o'clock post meridian on Sundays and legal holidays, within the discretion of the Librarian, including the extra services of employees and the services of additional employees under the Librarian, \$10,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

INCREASE OF LIBRARY OF CONGRESS: For purchase of books for the Library, including payment in advance for subscriptions books and society publications, and for freight, commissions, and traveling expenses, and all other expenses incidental to the acquisition of books by purchase, gift,

bequest, or exchange, to continue available during the fiscal year nineteen hundred and eighteen, \$90,000, together with the unexpended balance of the sum appropriated for this object for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and sixteen;

For purchase of books and for periodicals for the law library, under the direction of the Chief Justice, \$3,000;

For purchase of new books of reference for the Supreme Court, to be a part of the Library of Congress, and purchased by the marshal of the Supreme Court, under the direction of the Chief Justice, \$2,000;

For purchase of miscellaneous periodicals and newspapers, \$5,000;

In all, \$100,000.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES: For miscellaneous and contingent expenses, stationery, supplies, stock and materials directly purchased, miscellaneous traveling expenses, postage, transportation, incidental expenses connected with the administration of the Library and the Copyright Office, including not exceeding \$500 for expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the Librarian, \$7,300.

LIBRARY BUILDING AND GROUNDS: Superintendent, \$3,000; clerks—one \$2,000, one \$1,600, one \$1,400, one \$1,000; property clerk, \$900; messenger; assistant messenger; telephone switchboard operator; assistant telephone switchboard operator; captain of watch, \$1,400; lieutenant of watch, \$1,000; eighteen watchmen, at \$900 each; two carpenters, painter, and foreman of laborers, at \$900 each; fourteen laborers, at \$540 each; two attendants in ladies' room, at \$480 each; four check boys, at \$360 each; mistress of charwomen, \$425; assistant mistress of charwomen, \$300; fifty-eight charwomen; chief engineer, \$1,500; assistant engineers—one \$1,200, three at \$900 each; electrician, \$1,500; machinists—one \$1,000, one \$900; two wiremen, at \$900 each; plumber, \$900; three elevator conductors, and ten skilled laborers, at \$720 each; in all, \$80,445.

For extra services of employees and additional employees under the superintendent to provide for the opening of the Library Building from two until ten o'clock post meridian on Sundays and legal holidays, \$2,800.

For fuel, lights, repairs, miscellaneous supplies, electric and steam apparatus, city directory, stationery, mail and delivery service, and all incidental expenses in connection with the custody, care, and maintenance of said building and grounds, including \$4,000 for waterproofing parts of east driveway and over machinery, and \$2,000 for temporary repairs and painting of roof, \$20,000.

For resurfacing west driveway and repairs to stone curb in Library grounds, \$4,000.

For refitting of boiler room and coal vaults, \$2,500.

For furniture, including partitions, screens, shelving, and electrical work pertaining thereto, \$10,000.

Provisions in "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and for other purposes."

For such trees, shrubs, plants, fertilizers, and skilled labor for the grounds of the Library of Congress as may be requested by the superintendent of the Library Building, \$1,000.

Public printing and binding: For the Library of Congress, including the copyright office and the publication of the Catalogue of Title Entries of the copyright office, and binding, rebinding, and repairing of library books, and for building and grounds, Library of Congress, \$200,000.

Provisions in "An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, and prior fiscal years, and for other purposes."

For printing and binding for the Library of Congress, including the copyright office and the publication of the Catalogue of Title Entries of the copyright office, and binding, rebinding, and repairing of library books, and for building and grounds, Library of Congress, \$9,000.



APPENDIX II REPORT OF THE REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1915-16

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 10, 1916*

SIR: The copyright business and the work of the Copyright Office for the fiscal year July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916, inclusive, are summarized as follows:

RECEIPTS

The gross receipts during the year were \$115,663.42. A *Fees, etc.* balance of \$9,257.35, representing trust funds and unfinished business, was on hand July 1, 1915, making a total of \$124,920.77 to be accounted for. Of this amount, the sum of \$2,711.39 received by the Copyright Office, was refunded as excess fees or as fees for articles not registrable, leaving a net balance of \$122,209.38. The balance carried over to July 1, 1916, was \$9,222.53 (representing trust funds, \$7,839.26, and total unfinished business since July 1, 1897—19 years—\$1,383.27), leaving fees applied during the fiscal year 1915-16 and paid into the Treasury \$112,986.85.

The yearly copyright fees have more than doubled since the reorganization of the office in 1897, reaching above the \$100,000 mark during the first year of operation under the new copyright law which went into effect on July 1, 1909. The annual applied fees since July 1, 1897, are:

1897-98.....	\$55,926. 50	1908-9.....	\$83,816. 75
1898-99.....	58,267. 00	1909-10.....	104,644. 95
1899-1900.....	65,206. 00	1910-11.....	109,913. 95
1900-1901.....	63,687. 50	1911-12.....	116,685. 05
1901-2.....	64,687. 00	1912-13.....	114,980. 60
1902-3.....	68,874. 50	1913-14.....	120,219. 25
1903-4.....	72,629. 00	1914-15.....	111,922. 75
1904-5.....	78,058. 00	1915-16.....	112,986. 85
1905-6.....	80,198. 00		
1906-7.....	84,685. 00		
1907-8.....	82,387. 50		
		Total.....	1,649,776. 15

EXPENDITURES

Salaries

The appropriation made by Congress for salaries in the Copyright Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, was \$102,580. The total expenditures for salaries was \$102,552.47, or \$10,434.38 less than the net amount of fees earned and paid into the Treasury during the corresponding year. The expenditure for supplies, including stationery and other articles and postage on foreign mail matter, etc. was \$1,064.63.

Copyright receipts and fees

During the 19 fiscal years since the reorganization of the Copyright Office (from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1916) the copyright fees applied and paid into the Treasury have amounted to more than a million and a half dollars (\$1,649,776.15), the articles deposited number over three and a half millions (3,642,856), and the total copyright registrations exceed two millions (2,051,541).

Excess of fees over salaries

The fees (\$1,649,776.15) were larger than the appropriation for salaries used during the same period (\$1,409,087.75) by \$240,688.40.

Value of copyright deposits

In addition to this direct profit, a large number of the 3,642,856 books, maps, musical works, periodicals, prints, and other articles deposited during the 19 years were of substantial pecuniary value and of such a character that their accession to the Library of Congress through the Copyright Office effected a saving to the purchase fund of the Library equal in amount to their price.

Money value of deposits

The exact money value of the copyright deposits is not obtainable. The books deposited by the leading publishers usually are accompanied by a statement of selling price, but a large number still come to us without any indication of value. Of the books received during the first five months of 1916 costing \$10 or more each there were 126 items, making a total actual value of more than \$6,000. The greater number of the books deposited, however, are sold at less than \$10 each. It is believed that a conservative estimate of the value of the books alone received during the fiscal year would amount to \$50,000. In addition, among the 30,000 musical works deposited there are many of considerable money value, and many prints and engravings of high price are included in the fine arts deposit.

COPYRIGHT ENTRIES AND FEES

The registrations for the fiscal year numbered 115,967. *Registrations*
Of these, 105,454 were registrations at \$1 each, including a certificate, and 8,885 were registrations of photographs without certificates, at 50 cents each. There were also 1,628 registrations of renewals, at 50 cents each. The fees for these registrations amounted to a total of \$110,710.50.

The number of registrations in each class from July 1, 1910, to June 30, 1916, as compared with the number of entries made in the previous year, is shown in Exhibit F.

COPYRIGHT DEPOSITS

The various articles deposited in compliance with the *Articles deposited*
copyright law which have been registered, stamped, indexed, and catalogued during the fiscal year amount to 201,802. The number of these articles in each class for the 19 fiscal years is shown in Exhibit G.

The copyright act which went into force on July 1, 1909, *TRANSFERRED TO LIBRARY: Books*
provides for the gradual elimination of the accumulated copyright deposits (secs. 59 and 60.) During the year books desired for the Library to the number of 6,563 volumes (including 1,487 foreign books and pamphlets) have been forwarded through the Order Division. These selected books were in addition to the "first" copies of copyright books sent forward as received from day to day, numbering 11,794 for the fiscal year. In addition, there has been transferred upon the Librarian's order a collection of books and pamphlets relating to American poetry and printed dramas by American authors, numbering 1,144 pieces, thus making a total of 19,501 books and pamphlets delivered to the Library from the Copyright Office during the year.

Of musical compositions, 20,644 were deposited and registered during the year, and of these, 18,633 were transferred *Other articles: Music, maps, prints, photographs, and periodicals*
to the Music Division. There were also transferred 19,735 musical compositions that were registered prior to 1909 under the old law. All of the 1,612 maps registered during the year were placed in the Map Division. Out of the total of 23,348 photographs, engravings, and other "pictorial illustrations" entered, 4,438 were selected and forwarded to the Print Division for permanent deposit. Of the 24 daily newspapers registered, both copies of 18 (6 being

rejected) were promptly sent to the Periodical Division, and 1,193 magazines and periodicals, including weekly newspapers, out of the 1,589 different journals received, were also transferred to that division; while the copies received in the case of 396 of the least important publications registered under the designation "periodical," have been returned during the year to the copyright claimants.

Books transferred to other libraries

The act of March 4, 1909 (sec. 59), provides for the transfer to other "governmental libraries" in the District of Columbia "for use therein" of such copyright deposits as are not required by the Library of Congress, and during the present fiscal year 5,452 books were selected by the librarians and thus transferred to the libraries of the following: Departments (Agriculture, Commerce, Navy, and Treasury); Bureaus (Education, Fisheries, Mines, Standards); Engineer School, Federal Trade Commission, Hygienic Laboratory, Internal Revenue Office, Pension Office, Soldiers' Home, Surgeon General's Office, and the Public Library of the District of Columbia.

Scandinavian books

A special collection consisting of 635 works by Scandinavian authors (Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish) were transferred for use in the Public Library of the District. They were all duplicate copies.

Return of deposits to copyright claimants

Under the provisions of the act of March 4, 1909, authority is granted also for the return to the claimants of copyright of such copyright deposits as are not required by the Library or Copyright Office. The notice required by section 60 has been printed for all classes of works deposited and registered during the years January 1, 1900, to June 30, 1909. In response to special requests, 13 dramatic or musical compositions and 9,917 motion-picture films have been returned to the copyright claimants, and of the current deposits not needed by the Library of Congress the following have also been so returned: 12,177 "books" (pamphlets, leaflets, etc.), 19 photographs, 13,753 prints, 8,642 periodicals, music (old) 14,735; a total of 59,256 pieces. The total number of articles thus transferred during the year or returned to the copyright claimants amounts to more than one hundred and seventy thousand pieces (177,089).

Request for copies

In response to inquiries during the year from the Card Section, the Order Division, and the Reading Room in re-

gard to 639 books supposed to have been copyrighted but not found in the Library, it was discovered that 94 of these works were actually in the Library, 90 of the books had been deposited and were still in the Copyright Office, 94 works were either not published, did not claim copyright, or for other reasons could not be deposited, and in the case of 191 works no answers to our letters of inquiry had been received up to June 30, 1916. Copies were received of 170 works in all in response to requests made by the Copyright Office during the period of 12 months for works published during recent years.

THE COPYRIGHT INDEX AND CATALOGUE, BULLETINS, AND CIRCULARS

The copyright registrations are indexed upon cards. The cards made are first used as copy for the printed catalogue and after printing are added to the permanent card indexes of the copyright entries. The temporary cards made for the indexes to the printed catalogue (numbering 83,351 during the fiscal year) have been eliminated, and the remaining cards (105,591 for the fiscal year) were added to the permanent card indexes, now numbering over 2,930,000 cards. By revision and condensation 520 cards were canceled and withdrawn from the indexes during the year. The printing of the catalogue of dramas copyrighted from 1870 to 1915 will permit the elimination of more than 130,000 cards and to that extent relieve the pressure for space in the index. *Index cards*

The Catalogue of Copyright Entries has been continued, as required by law, by the publication of five volumes for the calendar year 1915, containing a total of 7,320 pages of text and indexes. *Catalogue of Copyright Entries*

Each part of the catalogue is sold separately at a nominal annual subscription rate within the maximum price established by law, as follows: *Subscription price of catalogue*

Part 1, Groups 1 and 2, Books and Pamphlets, etc.	\$1. 00
Part 2, Periodicals. ....	. 50
Part 3, Musical Compositions.	1. 00
Part 4, Works of Art, Photographs, etc. ....	. 50

The price of the entire catalogue is \$3 for the year. The subscriptions, by express provisions of the copyright act, are required to be paid to the Superintendent of Docu-

ments (Office of the Public Printer, Washington, D. C.), and all subscriptions must be for the complete year for each part desired.

Bulletins

A new edition of Bulletin No. 14, containing the copyright law in force, was called for during the year, and was printed (60 pp. 8°) with the following explanatory matter added: (1) The Pan-American Copyright Convention, signed at Buenos Aires in 1910, and proclaimed by the President on July 13, 1914; (2) the British Order in Council dated February 3, 1915, providing that the provisions of the British Copyright Act of 1911 shall apply to works by authors who are citizens of the United States "in like manner as if the authors had been British subjects," and that residence of such authors in the United States shall be held equivalent to residence in Great Britain; (3) the Proclamation by the President of January 1, 1915, extending to British subjects the benefits of section 1 (e) of the Copyright Act of 1909.

Copyright convention, 1910

The text of the Fourth International American Convention on Literary and Artistic Copyright, proclaimed July 13, 1914, was printed as Information Circular No. 55. (6 pp. 8°.)

Catalogue of Dramas, 1870-1915

The printing of the Catalogue of Copyright Dramas was begun on September 22, 1915, and proceeded very slowly until February 7, 1916, when 672 pages had been printed, including 13,887 titles, out of a total of about 60,000 dramas registered between July 8, 1870, and December 31, 1915.

SUMMARY OF COPYRIGHT BUSINESS

<i>Summary of</i>	Balance on hand July 1, 1915.....	\$9,257.35	
<i>copyright business</i>	Gross receipts July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916..	115,663.42	
	Total to be accounted for.....	124,920.77	
	Refunded.....	2,711.39	
	Balance to be accounted for.....	\$122,209.38	
	Applied as earned fees.....	112,986.85	
	Balance carried over to July 1, 1916:		
	Trust funds.....	\$7,839.26	
	Unfinished business July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1916, 19 years.....	1,383.27	9,222.53
			122,209.38
	Total fees earned and paid into the Treasury during the 19 years from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1916.....		1,649,776.15
	Total unfinished business for 19 years.....		1,383.27

FEES FOR FISCAL YEAR

Fees for registrations, including certificates, at \$1 each.....	\$105,454.00	<i>Fees</i>
Fees for registrations of photographs without certificates, at 50 cents each.....	4,442.50	
Fees for registrations of renewals, at 50 cents each.....	814.00	
Total fees for registrations recorded.....	\$110,710.50	
Fees for certified copies of record, at 50 cents each.....	371.50	
Fees for recording assignments.....	1,556.00	
Searches made and charged for at the rate of 50 cents for each hour of time consumed..	146.50	
Notices of user recorded (Music).....	138.25	
Indexing transfers of proprietorship.....	64.10	
	2,276.35	
Total fees for fiscal year 1915-16.....	112,986.85	

ENTRIES

Number of registrations.....	114,339	<i>Entries</i>
Number of renewals recorded.....	1,628	
	115,967	
Number of certified copies of record.....	743	
Number of assignments recorded or copied.....	1,083	

The greater part of the business of the Copyright Office is done by correspondence. The total letters and parcels received during the fiscal year numbered 146,853, while the letters, parcels, etc., dispatched numbered 150,353. Letters received transmitting remittances numbered 44,141, including money orders to the number of 30,118. During the last 19 fiscal years the money orders received numbered more than half a million (505,900). *Correspondence*

CONDITION OF COPYRIGHT OFFICE WORK

(a) *Current work*

At this date (July 10, 1916) the remittances received up to the third mail of the day have been recorded. The account books of the bookkeeping division are written up and posted to June 30, and the accounts rendered to the Treasury Department are settled up to and including the month of June, while earned fees to June 30, inclusive, have been paid into the Treasury. *Condition of current work*

All copyright applications received up to and including June 30 have been passed upon and refunds made. The unfinished business amounted on June 30, 1916, to \$1,383.27. Of this, however, a large sum represented business for the fiscal year, held awaiting answers to letters from the Copyright Office in regard to informalities, etc.

At the close of business on July 10, 1916, of the works deposited for copyright registration up to and including June 30 all had been recorded. There remained to be indexed: Class A, Books, 836; Class E, Music, 342; Class I, Technical Drawings, 46.

(b) Deposits received prior to July 1, 1897

*Deposits prior
to July 1, 1897*

During the fiscal year 1915-16 about 2,150 articles received prior to July 1, 1897, were handled in the work of crediting such matter to the proper entries. Of these articles, 1,037 pieces (comprising 414 pamphlets and leaflets, 599 periodical contributions, and 24 miscellaneous articles) were credited to their respective entries and properly filed. Entries were found for 900 more pamphlets, etc., and they have been arranged for crediting. Careful search was made in the case of about 200 other pamphlets, etc., but no corresponding entries were found. In addition, about 18,657 printed titles filed prior to July 8, 1870, have been arranged by classes (Books, Music, Prints, Labels, etc.) to facilitate examination. The examination of this old material becomes proportionately slow and its identification more difficult as the remaining material presents fewer clues under which search can be made for possible entries. Meantime the pressure of the current copyright business has been so great as to oblige the transfer, from time to time, of the clerks from work upon the old unfinished material to the current work.

(c) Branch Copyright Office at San Francisco

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The appropriation of \$30,000, made in the sundry civil appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915, for the Copyright and Patent Branch Office at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, was continued and made available for

expenditure during the first half of the fiscal year 1916, by an item to that effect in the sundry civil appropriation act for the fiscal year 1916. This branch office went out of existence on December 4, 1915, with the closing of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. It had been established when the exposition was opened under authority given by the act approved September 18, 1913, with a view to register copyright proprietorship in behalf of foreign exhibitors at the exposition. Owing to the European war, the expected demand for copyright registration was not made, and only four certificates of copyright proprietorship were issued under the provisions of the act cited. The actual expenditures finally incurred upon the part of the Copyright Office only amounted to a total of \$7.25. The cost involved in maintaining the branch office, however, was borne by the Patent Office, whose representative at San Francisco, under arrangements made with the Commissioner of Patents, courteously received and forwarded such applications and correspondence which it was found related to copyright protection rather than to patent rights. The unexpended balance of the Library's share of the appropriation of March 4, 1914, namely \$14,992.75, reverted to the Treasury of the United States on December 31, 1915, in accordance with the provision of the sundry civil appropriation act for 1915-16, referred to above.

Mr. Crisfield's appointment as Assistant Register

On May 18, 1916, Mr. Arthur Crisfield was appointed Assistant Register Assistant Register of Copyrights.

COPYRIGHT LEGISLATION AND INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT
RELATIONS

I. Legislation

No new copyright legislation was finally enacted during the fiscal year just closed, but two amendatory acts were passed by the House of Representatives and now await action by the Senate.

The first of these bills (H. R. 8356) was originally introduced by Hon. Martin A. Morrison, chairman of the House House Act H.
R. 8356

H. R. report
no. 265

Committee on Patents, on January 8, 1916,¹ and was favorably reported to the House on February 26.² The purpose of the bill is explained at length in the report submitted by the House Committee on Patents. In section 25 of the Copyright Act of 1909, providing remedies in the case of infringement, the language used is "that if any person shall infringe the copyright in any work protected *under the copyright laws of the United States* such person shall be liable" to an injunction and the payment of damages. In section 28, however, the language used is "that any person who willfully and for profit shall infringe any copyright *secured by this act*" * * * shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for not exceeding one year or by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, or both, in the discretion of the court." The result of this change from the words "shall infringe the copyright in any work *protected under the copyright laws of the United States*" in section 25, to "shall infringe any copyright *secured by this Act*," in section 28, has resulted in decisions by the courts holding that the words "secured by this act," as used in section 28, apply only to rights originally procured under the act of March 4, 1909, and do not include rights subsisting in any work at the time when that act went into effect.

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As a result the penalty provided in section 28, as so construed, applies only to infringements of copyrights originally procured under the present act. The courts have held that the penalty for infringements of rights subsisting at the time when the present statute went into effect, and continued under and protected by the present law, is the penalty provided in the statute that was in force at the time of the enactment of the present law, and which has been for the most part superseded by the present law. This construction of section 28 adds greatly to the difficulty of preparing indictments based upon infringe-

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The House act further amends section 30 of the Copyright Act of March 4, 1909, prohibiting the importation of "any *piratical* copies of any work copyrighted in the United States," to prohibit the importation of "any *infringing* copies, *matter or material* of any work copyrighted in the United States."

The House report says:

The practical importance of section 30 is to authorize the officers of the customhouse to retain possession of works alleged to be infringing until the rights of the parties can be determined. It has been held, however, that the language of the section, "piratical copies," includes only textual reproductions and does not include infringing matter or material or the original in any form other than that of a textual reproduction. This construction, of which the committee make no criticism, makes section 30 ineffectual to protect the rights of the parties in a large proportion of the cases that arise. It is the opinion of the committee that the protection afforded by section 30 should be as large as the rights granted and the protection afforded by the remaining sections of the bill.

The bill (H. R. 8356) was passed by the House of Representatives on April 3, and on April 4 (legislative day, Mar. 30¹) it was read twice in the Senate and referred to the Committee on Patents. The full text of the House act is printed on pages 203-204, and House report No. 265, on pages 204-206 of this report.

The second copyright bill passed by the House (H. R. 13981) was introduced by Hon. Woodson R. Oglesby on March 30,² and was referred to the Committee on Patents. It proposes to amend section 12 of the Copyright Act of March 4, 1909, by adding a proviso permitting in the case of bulky, fragile, or dangerous articles, that in lieu of copies, identifying photographs or prints of such articles with writ-

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ten or printed descriptions may be deposited. The bill also provides that deposit and registration made for motion pictures under the provisions of the act of August 24, 1912, shall be held to be sufficient. A public hearing on this bill was held before the Committee on Patents of the House on April 5, the stenographic report of which has been printed.¹

H. R. report
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The bill was reported with verbal amendments on May 5,² and was passed by the House on July 1. On July 3 (legislative day of June 30) it was read twice in the Senate by its title and referred to the Committee on Patents.³ House Report No. 640, which contains the text of the bill as reported, is printed in full on pages 207-208 of this report.

Copyright bills
pending

In addition to the two bills favorably acted upon by the House, reported above, the following bills have been introduced during the fiscal year, and are still pending.

H. R. bill 588

On December 6, 1915, Hon. William S. Bennet introduced a bill (H. R. 588)⁴ to amend section 15 of the Copyright Act of March 4, 1909, to except foreign *periodicals* from the requirement of American typesetting by inclusion in the clause in section 15 of the act, which excepts foreign books in foreign languages from typesetting within the limits of the United States. On January 7, 1916, the bill was referred to the House Committee on Patents,⁵ and a public hearing was held before that committee on April 26, the

¹ Additional copyright identification—motion-picture photoplays. Hearing before the Committee on Patents, House of Representatives, 64th Cong., 1st sess., on a bill [H. R. 13981] relating to motion-picture photoplays, also providing for additional identification of works of copyright. April 5, 1916. 8 pp. 8°. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1916.

² 1916 (May 5). Copyright law. Mr. Oglesby, from the Committee on Patents, submitted the following Report (to accompany H. R. 13981). 64th Cong., 1st sess. H. R. Report No. 640. Printed, 2 pp. 8°.

1916 (May 5). A bill to amend the copyright law. Reported with amendments, referred to the House Calendar. H. R. bill No. 13981. (Report No. 640). Printed, 2 pp. 4°.

³ 1916 (June 30, calendar day July 3). An act to amend the copyright law. In the Senate of the United States. H. R. act No. 13981. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 2 pp. 4°. [Read twice and referred to the Committee on Patents.]

⁴ 1915 (Dec. 6). A bill to amend section 15 of the act of Mar. 4, 1909, as amended by the acts of Aug. 24, 1912, and Mar. 28, 1914, in relation to periodicals. Presented by Mr. Bennet. H. R. bill No. 588. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 2 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

⁵ 1916 (Jan. 7). A bill to amend section 15 of the act of Mar. 4, 1909, as amended by the acts of Aug. 24, 1912, and Mar. 28, 1914, in relation to periodicals. The Committee on Printing discharged, and referred to the Committee on Patents. H. R. bill No. 588. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 2 pp. 4°.

stenographic report of which was printed.¹ The bill has not been reported from the committee.

On December 10, 1915, a bill (H. R. 3630) was introduced in the House of Representatives by Hon. Charles H. Randall for the deposit of manuscript copies of *scenarios*.² It was ordered to be printed and was referred to the Committee on Patents. The same bill was presented in the Senate by Hon. Boies Penrose on December 17, 1915 (S. 2740), and referred to the Committee on the Library.³ On March 24, 1916, on motion of Hon. Francis G. Newlands the bill was transferred to the Senate Committee on Patents. The bill proposes to add to the schedule of copyright works in section 5 of the Copyright Act of March 4, 1909, class "(n) scenarios," and adds, in agreement therewith, the words "or scenario," in the proper places in sections 12 and 25, and a proviso in section 9, to the effect "that any person entitled thereto under the provisions of this act may secure a copyright for a scenario by typewriting the same with notice of copyright required by this act." It also amends section 11, to require the deposit "if the work be a scenario, of two typewritten copies of the title and description, with cast of scenes, without prints or other identifying reproductions thereof." No action on this bill has been reported.

H. R. bill 3630

S. bill 2740

On January 5, 1916, Hon. Andrew J. Barchfeld introduced a bill (H. R. 7624)⁴ to amend section 62 of the copyright act of 1909, by adding at the end the words:

H. R. bill 7624

And the term "*public performance for profit*" shall include any public performance in any place of business operated for gain, though no

¹ Amendment of copyright laws. Hearing before the Committee on Patents, House of Representatives, 64th Cong., 1st sess. A bill [H. R. 588] to amend the copyright laws relating to printing of periodicals. Apr. 26, 1916. 20 pp. 8°. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1916.

² 1915 (Dec. 10). A bill to amend sections 5, 9, 11, 12, and 25 of an act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved Mar. 4, 1909, and as amended Aug. 24, 1912. Presented by Mr. Randall. H. R. bill No. 3630. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 8 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

³ 1915 (Dec. 17). A bill to amend sections 5, 9, 11, 12, and 25 of an act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved Mar. 4, 1909, and as amended Aug. 24, 1912. Presented by Mr. Penrose. S. bill No. 2740. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 8 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Library.]

⁴ 1916 (Jan. 5). A bill to amend section 62 of the act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved Mar. 4, 1909. Presented by Mr. Barchfeld. H. R. bill No. 7624. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 2 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

rejected) were promptly sent to the Periodical Division, and 1,193 magazines and periodicals, including weekly newspapers, out of the 1,589 different journals received, were also transferred to that division; while the copies received in the case of 396 of the least important publications registered under the designation "periodical," have been returned during the year to the copyright claimants.

Books transferred to other libraries

The act of March 4, 1909 (sec. 59), provides for the transfer to other "governmental libraries" in the District of Columbia "for use therein" of such copyright deposits as are not required by the Library of Congress, and during the present fiscal year 5,452 books were selected by the librarians and thus transferred to the libraries of the following: Departments (Agriculture, Commerce, Navy, and Treasury); Bureaus (Education, Fisheries, Mines, Standards); Engineer School, Federal Trade Commission, Hygienic Laboratory, Internal Revenue Office, Pension Office, Soldiers' Home, Surgeon General's Office, and the Public Library of the District of Columbia.

Scandinavian books

A special collection consisting of 635 works by Scandinavian authors (Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish) were transferred for use in the Public Library of the District. They were all duplicate copies.

Return of deposits to copyright claimants

Under the provisions of the act of March 4, 1909, authority is granted also for the return to the claimants of copyright of such copyright deposits as are not required by the Library or Copyright Office. The notice required by section 60 has been printed for all classes of works deposited and registered during the years January 1, 1900, to June 30, 1909. In response to special requests, 13 dramatic or musical compositions and 9,917 motion-picture films have been returned to the copyright claimants, and of the current deposits not needed by the Library of Congress the following have also been so returned: 12,177 "books" (pamphlets, leaflets, etc.), 19 photographs, 13,753 prints, 8,642 periodicals, music (old) 14,735; a total of 59,256 pieces. The total number of articles thus transferred during the year or returned to the copyright claimants amounts to more than one hundred and seventy thousand pieces (177,089).

Request for copies

In response to inquiries during the year from the Card Section, the Order Division, and the Reading Room in re-

gard to 639 books supposed to have been copyrighted but not found in the Library, it was discovered that 94 of these works were actually in the Library, 90 of the books had been deposited and were still in the Copyright Office, 94 works were either not published, did not claim copyright, or for other reasons could not be deposited, and in the case of 191 works no answers to our letters of inquiry had been received up to June 30, 1916. Copies were received of 170 works in all in response to requests made by the Copyright Office during the period of 12 months for works published during recent years.

THE COPYRIGHT INDEX AND CATALOGUE, BULLETINS, AND CIRCULARS

The copyright registrations are indexed upon cards. The cards made are first used as copy for the printed catalogue and after printing are added to the permanent card indexes of the copyright entries. The temporary cards made for the indexes to the printed catalogue (numbering 83,351 during the fiscal year) have been eliminated, and the remaining cards (105,591 for the fiscal year) were added to the permanent card indexes, now numbering over 2,930,000 cards. By revision and condensation 520 cards were canceled and withdrawn from the indexes during the year. The printing of the catalogue of dramas copyrighted from 1870 to 1915 will permit the elimination of more than 130,000 cards and to that extent relieve the pressure for space in the index. *Index cards*

The Catalogue of Copyright Entries has been continued, as required by law, by the publication of five volumes for the calendar year 1915, containing a total of 7,320 pages of text and indexes. *Catalogue of Copyright Entries*

Each part of the catalogue is sold separately at a nominal annual subscription rate within the maximum price established by law, as follows: *Subscription price of catalogue*

Part 1, Groups 1 and 2, Books and Pamphlets, etc.	\$1. 00
Part 2, Periodicals. ....	. 50
Part 3, Musical Compositions.	1. 00
Part 4, Works of Art, Photographs, etc. ....	. 50

The price of the entire catalogue is \$3 for the year. The subscriptions, by express provisions of the copyright act, are required to be paid to the Superintendent of Docu-

ments (Office of the Public Printer, Washington, D. C.), and all subscriptions must be for the complete year for each part desired.

Bulletins

A new edition of Bulletin No. 14, containing the copyright law in force, was called for during the year, and was printed (60 pp. 8°) with the following explanatory matter added: (1) The Pan-American Copyright Convention, signed at Buenos Aires in 1910, and proclaimed by the President on July 13, 1914; (2) the British Order in Council dated February 3, 1915, providing that the provisions of the British Copyright Act of 1911 shall apply to works by authors who are citizens of the United States "in like manner as if the authors had been British subjects," and that residence of such authors in the United States shall be held equivalent to residence in Great Britain; (3) the Proclamation by the President of January 1, 1915, extending to British subjects the benefits of section 1 (e) of the Copyright Act of 1909.

Copyright convention, 1910

The text of the Fourth International American Convention on Literary and Artistic Copyright, proclaimed July 13, 1914, was printed as Information Circular No. 55. (6 pp. 8°.)

Catalogue of Dramas, 1870-1915

The printing of the Catalogue of Copyright Dramas was begun on September 22, 1915, and proceeded very slowly until February 7, 1916, when 672 pages had been printed, including 13,887 titles, out of a total of about 60,000 dramas registered between July 8, 1870, and December 31, 1915.

SUMMARY OF COPYRIGHT BUSINESS

<i>Summary of</i>	Balance on hand July 1, 1915.....	\$9,257.35	
<i>copyright business</i>	Gross receipts July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916..	115,663.42	
	Total to be accounted for.....	124,920.77	
	Refunded.....	2,711.39	
	Balance to be accounted for.....	\$122,209.38	
	Applied as earned fees.....	112,986.85	
	Balance carried over to July 1, 1916:		
	Trust funds.....	\$7,839.26	
	Unfinished business July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1916, 19 years.....	1,383.27	9,222.53
			<u>122,209.38</u>
	Total fees earned and paid into the Treasury during the 19 years from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1916.....		1,649,776.15
	Total unfinished business for 19 years.....		1,383.27

FEES FOR FISCAL YEAR

Fees for registrations, including certificates, at \$1 each.	\$105,454. 00	<i>Fees</i>
Fees for registrations of photographs without certificates, at 50 cents each.	4,442. 50	
Fees for registrations of renewals, at 50 cents each.	814. 00	
Total fees for registrations recorded.	\$110,710. 50	
Fees for certified copies of record, at 50 cents each.	371. 50	
Fees for recording assignments.	1,556. 00	
Searches made and charged for at the rate of 50 cents for each hour of time consumed. .	146. 50	
Notices of user recorded (Music).	138. 25	
Indexing transfers of proprietorship.	64. 10	
	2,276. 35	
Total fees for fiscal year 1915-16.	112,986. 85	

ENTRIES

Number of registrations.	114,339	<i>Entries</i>
Number of renewals recorded.	1,628	
	115,967	
Number of certified copies of record.	743	
Number of assignments recorded or copied.	1,083	

The greater part of the business of the Copyright Office is done by correspondence. The total letters and parcels received during the fiscal year numbered 146,853, while the letters, parcels, etc., dispatched numbered 150,353. Letters received transmitting remittances numbered 44,141, including money orders to the number of 30,118. During the last 19 fiscal years the money orders received numbered more than half a million (505,900).

Correspondence

CONDITION OF COPYRIGHT OFFICE WORK

(a) *Current work*

At this date (July 10, 1916) the remittances received up to the third mail of the day have been recorded. The account books of the bookkeeping division are written up and posted to June 30, and the accounts rendered to the Treasury Department are settled up to and including the month of June, while earned fees to June 30, inclusive, have been paid into the Treasury.

*Condition of
current work*

All copyright applications received up to and including June 30 have been passed upon and refunds made. The unfinished business amounted on June 30, 1916, to \$1,383.27. Of this, however, a large sum represented business for the fiscal year, held awaiting answers to letters from the Copyright Office in regard to informalities, etc.

At the close of business on July 10, 1916, of the works deposited for copyright registration up to and including June 30 all had been recorded. There remained to be indexed: Class A, Books, 836; Class E, Music, 342; Class I, Technical Drawings, 46.

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House Act H.
R. 13981

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H. R. report no. 640 The bill was reported with verbal amendments on May 5,² and was passed by the House on July 1. On July 3 (legislative day of June 30) it was read twice in the Senate by its title and referred to the Committee on Patents.³ House Report No. 640, which contains the text of the bill as reported, is printed in full on pages 207-208 of this report.

Copyright bills pending In addition to the two bills favorably acted upon by the House, reported above, the following bills have been introduced during the fiscal year, and are still pending.

H. R. bill 588 On December 6, 1915, Hon. William S. Bennet introduced a bill (H. R. 588)⁴ to amend section 15 of the Copyright Act of March 4, 1909, to except foreign *periodicals* from the requirement of American typesetting by inclusion in the clause in section 15 of the act, which excepts foreign books in foreign languages from typesetting within the limits of the United States. On January 7, 1916, the bill was referred to the House Committee on Patents,⁵ and a public hearing was held before that committee on April 26, the

¹ Additional copyright identification—motion-picture photoplays. Hearing before the Committee on Patents, House of Representatives, 64th Cong., 1st sess., on a bill [H. R. 13981] relating to motion-picture photoplays, also providing for additional identification of works of copyright. April 5, 1916. 8 pp. 8°. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1916.

² 1916 (May 5). Copyright law. Mr. Oglesby, from the Committee on Patents, submitted the following Report (to accompany H. R. 13981). 64th Cong., 1st sess. H. R. Report No. 640. Printed, 2 pp. 8°.

1916 (May 5). A bill to amend the copyright law. Reported with amendments, referred to the House Calendar. H. R. bill No. 13981. (Report No. 640). Printed, 2 pp. 4°.

³ 1916 (June 30, calendar day July 3). An act to amend the copyright law. In the Senate of the United States. H. R. act No. 13981. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 2 pp. 4°. [Read twice and referred to the Committee on Patents.]

⁴ 1915 (Dec. 6). A bill to amend section 15 of the act of Mar. 4, 1909, as amended by the acts of Aug. 24, 1912, and Mar. 28, 1914, in relation to periodicals. Presented by Mr. Bennet. H. R. bill No. 588. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 2 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

⁵ 1916 (Jan. 7). A bill to amend section 15 of the act of Mar. 4, 1909, as amended by the acts of Aug. 24, 1912, and Mar. 28, 1914, in relation to periodicals. The Committee on Printing discharged, and referred to the Committee on Patents. H. R. bill No. 588. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 2 pp. 4°.

stenographic report of which was printed.¹ The bill has not been reported from the committee.

On December 10, 1915, a bill (H. R. 3630) was introduced in the House of Representatives by Hon. Charles H. Randall for the deposit of manuscript copies of *scenarios*.² It was ordered to be printed and was referred to the Committee on Patents. The same bill was presented in the Senate by Hon. Boies Penrose on December 17, 1915 (S. 2740), and referred to the Committee on the Library.³ On March 24, 1916, on motion of Hon. Francis G. Newlands the bill was transferred to the Senate Committee on Patents. The bill proposes to add to the schedule of copyright works in section 5 of the Copyright Act of March 4, 1909, class "(n) scenarios," and adds, in agreement therewith, the words "or scenario," in the proper places in sections 12 and 25, and a proviso in section 9, to the effect "that any person entitled thereto under the provisions of this act may secure a copyright for a scenario by typewriting the same with notice of copyright required by this act." It also amends section 11, to require the deposit "if the work be a scenario, of two typewritten copies of the title and description, with cast of scenes, without prints or other identifying reproductions thereof." No action on this bill has been reported.

H. R. bill 3630

S. bill 2740

On January 5, 1916, Hon. Andrew J. Barchfeld introduced a bill (H. R. 7624)⁴ to amend section 62 of the copyright act of 1909, by adding at the end the words:

H. R. bill 7624

And the term "*public performance for profit*" shall include any public performance in any place of business operated for gain, though no

¹ Amendment of copyright laws. Hearing before the Committee on Patents, House of Representatives, 64th Cong., 1st sess. A bill [H. R. 588] to amend the copyright laws relating to printing of periodicals. Apr. 26, 1916. 20 pp. 8°. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1916.

² 1915 (Dec. 10). A bill to amend sections 5, 9, 11, 12, and 25 of an act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved Mar. 4, 1909, and as amended Aug. 24, 1912. Presented by Mr. Randall. H. R. bill No. 3630. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 8 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

³ 1915 (Dec. 17). A bill to amend sections 5, 9, 11, 12, and 25 of an act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved Mar. 4, 1909, and as amended Aug. 24, 1912. Presented by Mr. Penrose. S. bill No. 2740. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 8 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Library.]

⁴ 1916 (Jan. 5). A bill to amend section 62 of the act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved Mar. 4, 1909. Presented by Mr. Barchfeld. H. R. bill No. 7624. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 2 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

direct pecuniary charge or admission fee to such performance is made unless such performance is given exclusively for a religious, charitable, or educational purpose.

The House bill was referred to the Committee on Patents and ordered to be printed. The same bill was presented to the Senate on January 10, 1916, by Hon. Thomas W. Hardwick (S. 3342),¹ and was read twice and referred to the Committee on Patents. Neither committee has reported the bill.

S. bill 3342

S. bills 4890 &
5183

On March 9, 1916, Hon. Blair Lee introduced in the Senate a bill (S. 4890)² to amend section 25 of the copyright act of 1909 to provide that the maximum damages for infringement by a newspaper reproduction of a copyrighted *photograph* shall be \$250 in lieu of \$200 and extends this limit of damages in the case of such infringement of a "*print or pictorial illustration*." The bill also proposes to add a proviso at the end of section 40, providing for the costs of a suit, to the effect "that if only the minimum amount specified in this Act for damages shall be awarded, each party shall pay his his own costs." A new print of the bill with textual amendments (S. 5183) was presented to the Senate on March 22,³ and referred to the Committee on Patents; while the original bill had meantime been introduced in the House of Representatives on March 17, by Hon. Charles B. Smith, of New York (H. R. 13348),⁴ and referred to the House Committee on Patents. No action by either committee has been reported.

H. R. bill 13348

¹ 1916 (Jan. 10). A bill to amend section 62 of the act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved Mar. 4, 1909. Presented by Mr. Hardwick. S. bill No. 3342, 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 2 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

² 1916 (Mar. 9). A bill to amend the provision regarding newspapers in clause (b) of section 25 of an act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved Mar. 4, 1909, as amended by an act approved Aug. 24, 1912, and also to amend section 40 of said act. Presented by Mr. Lee of Maryland. S. bill No. 4890. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 2 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

³ 1916 (Mar. 22). A bill to amend the provision regarding newspapers in clause (b) of section 25 of an act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved Mar. 4, 1909, as amended by an act approved Aug. 24, 1912, and also to amend section 40 of said act. Presented by Mr. Hardwick. S. bill No. 5183. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 2 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

⁴ 1916 (Mar. 17). A bill to amend the provision regarding newspapers in clause (b) of section 25 of an act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved Mar. 4, 1909, as amended by an act approved Aug. 24, 1912, and also to amend section 40 of said act. Presented by Mr. Smith of New York. H. R. bill No. 13348. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 2 pp., 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

On April 5, 1916, Hon. William D. Stephens, of California, introduced (by request) a bill (H. R. 14226)¹ to amend section 1, paragraph (b), of the copyright act of 1909, to secure to the copyright proprietor the exclusive right to make "any *abridgment, amplification, augmentation, adaptation, or arrangement*" of a copyrighted work. The bill was referred to the House Committee on Patents. It has not been reported. The text of this bill is printed in this report, page 209.

H. R. bill 14226

The following bills which deal directly with copyright or contain certain provisions in relation to copyright have been referred to in my previous reports, but have been reintroduced in the present Congress, and referred, in each case, to the committee noted. H. R. 24925 (2d sess., 62d Congress; printed in full in my Annual Report for 1911-12, pp. 179-180), was again presented by Hon. Luther W. Mott on December 6, 1915, and referred to the House Committee on Patents. The bill (now H. R. 420)² deals with the copyright of labels and other commercial advertisements, and proposes to extend the misdemeanor clause in section 28 of the copyright act of March 4, 1909.

Bill H. R. 420

H. R. 21137 (3d sess., 63d Cong.; summarized in my Annual Report for 1914-15, pp. 166-167) was reintroduced by Hon. William A. Oldfield on December 7, 1915, in an amended form (H. R. 3053),³ reading as follows:

Bill H. R. 3053

Upon the expiration of the copyright of a book, or the renewal thereof should the same be renewed, there shall exist no superior rights of any nature whatsoever in the publisher or former proprietor thereof to the matter which has been the subject of copyright or to the name or title thereof, but both the matter which has been the subject of copyright and its name or title shall fall into the public domain and thereafter be forever free to the unrestricted use of the public.

The bill was referred to the House Committee on Patents, and public hearings were held before that committee on

¹ 1916 (Apr. 5). A bill to amend section 1, subdivision (b), of the act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved Mar. 4, 1909. Presented by Mr. Stephens of California (by request). H. R. bill No. 14226, 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed 2 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

² 1915 (Dec. 6). A bill to amend the copyright law passed Mar. 4, 1909. Presented by Mr. Mott. H. R. bill No. 420. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 3 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

³ 1915 (Dec. 7). A bill to amend section 23 of the act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved Mar. 4, 1909. Presented by Mr. Oldfield. H. R. bill No. 3053. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 2 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

May 3. The stenographic report was duly printed.¹ This bill has not been reported by the committee.

Bill H. R. 10231 H. R. 20695 (3d sess. 63d Congress; printed in my last year's report, pp. 189-190) was again presented to the House on January 27, 1916, by Hon. Daniel A. Driscoll (H. R. 10231)² and referred to the Committee on Patents. It proposes to increase the term of ad interim copyright from 30 days to 90 days, and to make the importation of authorized copies of English books, now permitted under the law in force, contingent upon the express "consent of the proprietor of the American copyright or his representative," i. e., the American publisher or republisher of the English author's book. No action has been taken by the committee on this bill.

*Motion-picture
censorship bills—
H. R. 456* H. R. 14895 (2d sess. 63d Congress; referred to in my last year's report, pp. 167-168) was reintroduced on December 6, 1915, by Hon. Dudley M. Hughes in the House (H. R. 456)³ and on December 16, 1915, by Hon. Hoke Smith in the Senate (S. 2204).⁴ It proposed a Commission of Censorship for motion pictures, and provided in section 9 "that no copyright shall be issued for any film which has not previously received the certificate and seal of this commission." A substitute bill was reported from the House Committee on Education by the Hon. Mr. Hughes on May 8, 1916, and in this bill (H. R. 15462)⁵ the copyright clause has been omitted.

¹ Amendment of copyright laws. Hearing before the Committee on Patents, House of Representatives, 64th Cong., 1st sess. A bill [H. R. 3053] to amend the copyright laws relating to rights existing after expiration of copyright. May 3, 1916. 41 pp. 8°. Washington, Government printing office, 1916.

² 1916 (Jan. 27). A bill to amend sections 21 and 31 of the act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved Mar. 4, 1909. Presented by Mr. Driscoll. H. R. bill No. 10231. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 4 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

³ 1915 (Dec. 6). A bill to create a new division of the Bureau of Education, to be known as the Federal Motion Picture Commission, and defining its powers and duties. Presented by Mr. Hughes. H. R. bill No. 456. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 6 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Education.]

⁴ 1915 (Dec. 16). A bill to create a new division of the Bureau of Education, to be known as the Federal Motion Picture Commission, and defining its powers and duties. Presented by Mr. Smith of Georgia. S. bill No. 2204. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 6 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.]

⁵ 1916 (May 8). A bill to create a commission to be known as the Federal Motion Picture Commission, and defining its powers and duties. Presented by Mr. Hughes. H. R. bill No. 15462. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 10 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Education.]

H. R. 15902 (2d sess., 63d Congress, the public printing bill, referred to in my last year's report, p. 168) was reintroduced on December 6, 1915, by Hon. Henry A. Barnhart (H. R. 323).¹ It retains the provision that "no Government publication nor any portion thereof shall be copyrighted." A substitute bill was introduced in the Senate by Hon. Duncan U. Fletcher (S. 1107) on December 7, 1915,² and the same copyright clause is contained in section 82. A bill was favorably reported in lieu of H. R. 323 from the House Committee on Printing by Hon. Henry A. Barnhart on January 11, 1916 (H. R. 8664; House Report No. 32),³ which retains the copyright clause as quoted above. On February 25, 1916, Hon. Duncan U. Fletcher favorably reported from the Senate Committee on Printing, with amendments, S. bill 1107 (Senate Report 183),⁴ which contains the following explanatory statement:

Public printing bills

Bill H. R. 323

Bill S. 1107

*Bill H. R. 8664;
H. R. report no. 32*

SEC. 82. This paragraph defines the term "Government publication" to mean and include all publications printed at Government expense or published or distributed by authority of Congress. It also continues the present prohibition against the copyrighting of Government publications. The definition here used is similar to that which has been adopted by the Superintendent of Documents for many years in his work of classifying and cataloguing Government publications.

No final action has been taken upon these bills.

¹ 1915 (Dec. 6). A bill to amend, revise, and codify the laws relating to the public printing and binding and the distribution of Government publications. Presented by Mr. Barnhart. H. R. bill No. 323. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 125 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Printing.]

² 1915 (Dec. 7). A bill to amend, revise, and codify the laws relating to the public printing and binding and the distribution of Government publications. Presented by Mr. Fletcher. S. bill No. 1107. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 129 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Printing.]

³ 1916 (Jan. 11). A bill to amend, revise, and codify the laws relating to the public printing and binding and the distribution of Government publications. Reported from the Committee on Printing by Mr. Barnhart, in lieu of H. R. 323; committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union. H. R. bill No. 8664. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 129 pp. 4°.

⁴ 1916 (Jan. 11). Revision of printing laws. Mr. Barnhart, from the Committee on Printing, submitted the following report (to accompany H. R. 8664). 64th Cong., 1st sess. H. R. Report No. 32. Printed, 132 pp. 8°.

⁵ 1916 (Feb. 25). A bill to amend, revise, and codify the laws relating to the public printing and binding and the distribution of Government publications. Reported by Mr. Fletcher, with amendments. S. bill No. 1107. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 132 pp. 4°.

⁶ 1916 (Feb. 25). Revision of printing laws. Mr. Fletcher, from the Committee on Printing, submitted the following report (to accompany S. 1107). 64th Cong., 1st sess. S. Report No. 183. Printed, 134 pp. 8°.

Designs copy-right

In previous Annual Reports (more especially in my report for 1912-13, pp. 148-149), I have pointed out the urgent need for better protection for artistic designs for articles of manufacture, with the recommendation that such amendment of the copyright laws be suggested as would secure protection of ornamental designs for articles of manufacture; provide for suitable remedies in case of infringement, and for a sufficient and reasonably economical registration. There was considerable evidence that a widespread need was felt for such legislation, and on January 12, 1914, the then chairman of the Committee on Patents of the House of Representatives introduced an elaborate and detailed "Bill providing for the registration of designs."

Bill H. R. 11321 (H. R. 11321, 2d sess. 63d Cong.).¹ Public hearings on this bill were held before the House committee on April 22, 24, 28, 29 and May 5, 6, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 27, 1914, and the stenographic report of the discussions was printed.² Following this hearing, revised bills were introduced by the chairman of the House Committee on Patents, on August 4, 1914 (H. R. 18223, 2d sess. 63d Cong.).³ and on December 17, 1915 (H. R. 6458, 1st sess. 64th Cong.).⁴

Bill H. R. 18223

Bill H. R. 6458

A second series of public hearings were held before the House committee on March 22, 23, 24, 29, April 5 and 19, 1916, the stenographic reports of which were printed.⁵ The present chairman of that committee, Hon. Martin A. Morri-

¹ 1914 (Jan. 12). A bill providing for the registration of designs. Presented by Mr. Oldfield. H. R. bill No. 11321. 63d Cong., 2d sess. Printed, 17 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

² Registration of designs. Hearing before the Committee on Patents, House of Representatives, 63d Cong., 2d sess., Apr. 22-[May 27], 1914. 250 pp. 8°. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1914. [Each day's hearing was printed separately.]

³ 1914 (Aug. 4). A bill providing for the registration of designs. Presented by Mr. Oldfield (by request). H. R. bill No. 18223. 63d Cong., 2d sess. Printed, 21 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

⁴ 1915 (Dec. 17). A bill providing for the registration of designs. Presented by Mr. Morrison (by request). H. R. bill No. 6458. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 22 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

⁵ Registration of designs. Hearings before the Committee on Patents, House of Representatives, 64th Cong., 1st sess., on the bills H. R. 6458 and H. R. 13618, providing for the registration of designs, Mar. 22, 23, 24, 29 and Apr. 5, 1916. [Part 1.] 267 pp. 8°. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1916.

Registration of designs. Hearings before the Committee on Patents, House of Representatives, 64th Cong., 1st sess., on the bill H. R. 6458, providing for the registration of designs. Apr. 19, 1916. Part 2, title page, pp. 269-273. 8°. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1916.

son, introduced a new bill (H. R. 14666) on April 15, 1916,¹ to enact "that the author of any design, new and original, as embodied in or applied to any manufactured product of an art or trade, or his assignee, *may have copyright therein* by registering such design in the United States Patent Office and obtaining from the Commissioner of Patents a certificate of such registration."

H. R. bill 14666

The bill provides in considerable detail for the proposed registration in the Patent Office and makes provision for remedies in case of infringement, for practice and procedure, etc.*

II. International Copyright Relations

During the year covered by this report official notification has been received that Brazil, Costa Rica, and Salvador have ratified the Fourth Pan-American Copyright Convention, which was signed at Buenos Aires on August 11, 1910, and proclaimed by the United States on July 13, 1914.

Pan-American
Copyright Conven-
tion, 1910

¹1916 (Apr. 15). A bill providing for the registration of designs. Presented by Mr. Morrison. H. R. bill No. 14666. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 22 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

*Since the above was written a new draft of the bill was presented by Hon. Martin A. Morrison, on Aug. 4, 1916 (H. R. 17290)¹. It includes as subject matter of protection "any new and original surface design," and makes the necessary changes throughout the bill to correspond to this addition. This bill was favorably reported from the House Committee on Patents on Aug. 18, 1916 (H. R. 17290. H. R. Report No. 1125).² The House report explains the bill as follows:

"The bill does not undertake to repeal or amend existing patent law as to patents or design patents. It leaves all such laws in full force and effect. It proposes that new and original designs, and designs new and original as embodied in or applied to any manufactured product of an art or trade, may be registered in the United States Patent Office by the author or inventor, or his assignee, and that the registrant may have copyright in such design. The subject matter of the pending bill is practically the same as the subject matter of design patents under existing law. The present bill does not cover any subject matter embraced within the present patent laws other than those relating to design patents, but is expressly limited to designs having no functional or mechanical purpose or producing no functional or mechanical result. It is expressly provided that designs shall not be given copyright protection under the pending bill if they come within the purview of the statutes providing patent protection upon inventions."

¹1916 (Aug. 4). A bill providing for the registration of designs. Presented by Mr. Morrison. H. R. bill No. 17290. 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 23 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

²1916 (Aug. 18). A bill providing for the registration of designs. Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, H. R. bill No. 17290. (H. R. Report No. 1125.) 64th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 23 pp. 4°.

1916 (Aug. 18). Registration of designs. Mr. Morrison, from the Committee on Patents, submitted the following report (to accompany H. R. 17290). 64th Cong., 1st sess. H. R. Report No. 1125. Printed, 3 pp. 8°.

This Convention is now in force between the United States and the following countries: Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, and Salvador.

This international agreement provides that "The signatory States acknowledge and protect the rights of Literary and Artistic Property in conformity with the stipulations of the present Convention" (art. 1); and that "The acknowledgment of a copyright obtained in one State, in conformity with its laws, shall produce its effects of full right in all the other States, without the necessity of complying with any other formality, provided always there shall appear in the work a statement that indicates the reservation of the property right" (art. 3). The full text of this Convention was printed in the Report of the Register of Copyrights for 1914-15, pages 197-200.

Respectfully submitted

THORVALD SOLBERG

Register of Copyrights

HERBERT PUTNAM

Librarian of Congress

Register of Copyrights

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EXHIBIT A—Statement of gross receipts, refunds, net receipts, and fees applied for fiscal year ending June 30, 1916

Month	Gross cash receipts	Refunds	Net receipts	Fees applied
1915				
July.....	\$9,770.88	\$199.02	\$9,571.86	\$9,201.30
August.....	8,023.64	217.55	7,806.09	8,518.10
September.....	9,074.14	152.57	8,921.57	7,402.30
October.....	9,727.03	208.31	9,518.72	10,797.85
November.....	9,572.61	177.60	9,395.01	9,816.30
December.....	12,136.78	258.79	11,877.99	10,063.50
1916				
January.....	12,303.96	329.75	11,974.21	10,421.20
February.....	8,875.53	228.95	8,646.58	9,252.30
March.....	9,733.65	308.88	9,424.77	9,793.05
April.....	8,768.05	229.98	8,538.07	8,682.35
May.....	8,038.54	217.99	7,820.55	9,466.35
June.....	9,638.61	182.00	9,456.61	9,572.25
Total.....	115,663.42	2,711.39	112,952.03	112,986.85

Balance brought forward from June 30, 1915..... \$9,257.35

Net receipts July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916:

Gross receipts..... \$115,663.42

Less amount refunded..... 2,711.39

112,952.03

Total to be accounted for.....

122,209.38

Copyright fees applied July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916..... 112,986.85

Balance carried forward to July 1, 1916:

Trust funds..... 7,839.26

Unfinished business..... 1,383.27

122,209.38

EXHIBIT B—Statement of fees paid into Treasury

Date	Check No.	Amount	Date.	Check No.	Amount
1915			1916		
July 12.....	2423	\$2,100.00	Jan. 3.....	3413	\$1,600.00
July 19.....	2474	2,200.00	Jan. 7.....	3471	163.50
July 26.....	2516	2,100.00	Jan. 10.....	3486	1,500.00
Aug. 2.....	2535	2,300.00	Jan. 17.....	3525	2,800.00
Aug. 5.....	2547	501.30	Jan. 24.....	3554	2,500.00
Aug. 9.....	2567	1,700.00	Jan. 31.....	3606	2,800.00
Aug. 16.....	2611	1,700.00	Feb. 5.....	3643	821.20
Aug. 23.....	2661	2,000.00	Feb. 7.....	3655	1,500.00
Aug. 30.....	2701	1,800.00	Feb. 14.....	3709	1,900.00
Sept. 7.....	2741	1,318.10	Feb. 21.....	3744	2,300.00
Sept. 13.....	2755	1,600.00	Feb. 28.....	3777	2,100.00
Sept. 20.....	2787	1,600.00	Mar. 4.....	3825	1,452.30
Sept. 27.....	2828	2,400.00	Mar. 6.....	3838	1,200.00
Oct. 4.....	2853	1,400.00	Mar. 13.....	3881	1,900.00
Oct. 6.....	2865	402.30	Mar. 20.....	3956	2,200.00
Oct. 11.....	2903	3,500.00	Mar. 27.....	4001	2,300.00
Oct. 18.....	2961	2,500.00	Apr. 3.....	4045	1,500.00
Oct. 25.....	2999	2,300.00	Apr. 6.....	4080	293.05
Nov. 1.....	3036	2,000.00	Apr. 10.....	4109	1,700.00
Nov. 6.....	3068	497.85	Apr. 17.....	4138	2,000.00
Nov. 8.....	3080	1,700.00	Apr. 24.....	4179	1,700.00
Nov. 15.....	3109	2,100.00	May 1.....	4229	3,100.00
Nov. 22.....	3145	2,600.00	May 4.....	4242	182.35
Nov. 29.....	3189	2,000.00	May 8.....	4258	2,000.00
Dec. 4.....	3215	1,416.30	May 15.....	4314	2,300.00
Dec. 6.....	3216	800.00	May 22.....	4362	2,100.00
Dec. 13.....	3262	2,700.00	May 29.....	4384	2,200.00
Dec. 20.....	3353	2,500.00	June 5.....	4400	866.35
Dec. 27.....	3386	2,300.00	June 12.....	4437	2,400.00
			June 19.....	4482	2,100.00
			June 26.....	4510	2,700.00
			July 3.....	4539	1,800.00
			July 10.....	4563	572.25
			Total.....		112,986.85

Register of Copyrights

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EXHIBIT C—Record of applied fees

Month.	Number of registrations, including certificate	Fees at \$1 each	Number of registrations, photographs, no certificate	Fees at 50 cents each	Number of renewal registrations	Fees at 50 cents each	Total number of registrations	Total fees for registrations
1915								
July.....	8,647	\$8,647.00	798	\$399.00	25	\$12.50	9,470	\$9,058.50
August.....	7,918	7,918.00	789	394.50	30	15.00	8,737	8,327.50
September.....	6,785	6,785.00	845	422.50	46	23.00	7,676	7,230.50
October.....	10,095	10,095.00	910	455.00	79	39.50	11,084	10,589.50
November.....	9,222	9,222.00	732	366.00	138	69.00	10,092	9,657.00
December.....	9,260	9,260.00	949	474.50	94	47.00	10,303	9,781.50
1916								
January.....	9,580	9,580.00	652	326.00	631	315.50	10,683	10,221.50
February.....	8,583	8,583.00	751	375.50	141	70.50	9,475	9,029.00
March.....	9,251	9,251.00	635	317.50	83	41.50	9,969	9,610.00
April.....	8,100	8,100.00	627	313.50	128	64.00	8,855	8,477.50
May.....	8,959	8,959.00	557	278.50	159	79.50	9,675	9,317.00
June.....	9,054	9,054.00	640	320.00	74	37.00	9,768	9,411.00
Total.....	105,454	105,454.00	8,885	4,442.50	1,628	814.00	115,967	110,710.50

Month	Copies of record	Fees at 50 cents each	Assignments and copies	Fees for assignments	Notice of user in re music	Fees for notice of user.	Indexing transfers of proprietor	Fees at 10 cents each	Search fees	Total applied fees
1915										
July.....	28	\$14.00	100	\$107.00	19	\$4.00	13	\$1.30	\$16.50	\$9,201.20
August.....	48	24.00	77	138.00	27	14.50	6	.60	13.50	8,518.10
September.....	53	26.50	93	124.00	30	12.00	8	.80	8.50	7,402.30
October.....	106	53.00	101	122.00	32	12.75	21	2.10	18.50	10,797.85
November.....	62	31.00	85	106.00	12	3.50	28	2.80	16.00	9,816.30
December.....	65	32.50	128	205.00	45	17.00	140	14.00	13.50	10,063.50
1915										
January.....	91	45.50	79	126.00	44	16.00	42	4.20	8.00	10,421.20
February.....	62	31.00	84	144.00	32	10.50	218	21.80	16.00	9,252.30
March.....	82	41.00	85	121.00	35	12.75	13	1.30	7.00	9,793.05
April.....	36	18.00	94	163.00	32	11.75	41	4.10	8.00	8,682.35
May.....	55	27.50	64	85.00	49	16.25	81	8.10	12.50	9,466.35
June.....	35	27.50	93	115.00	23	7.25	30	3.00	8.50	9,572.25
Total.....	743	371.50	1,083	1,556.00	380	138.25	641	64.10	146.50	112,986.85

EXHIBIT D—Comparative monthly statement of gross cash receipts, applied fees, number of registrations, daily averages, etc.

Month	Monthly receipts	Applied fees	Number of registrations.			
			Totals	In-crease	De-crease	Daily average
1915						
July.....	\$9, 770.88	\$9, 201.30	9, 470	.....	746	364
August.....	8, 023.64	8, 518.10	8, 737	.....	733	336
September.....	9, 074.14	7, 402.30	7, 676	.....	1, 061	320
October.....	9, 727.03	10, 797.85	11, 084	3, 408	.....	426
November.....	9, 572.61	9, 816.30	10, 092	.....	992	404
December.....	12, 136.78	10, 063.50	10, 303	211	.....	396
1916						
January.....	12, 303.96	10, 421.20	10, 863	560	.....	435
February.....	8, 875.53	9, 252.30	9, 475	.....	1, 388	395
March.....	9, 733.65	9, 793.05	9, 969	494	.....	369
April.....	8, 768.05	8, 682.35	8, 855	.....	1, 114	354
May.....	8, 038.54	9, 466.35	9, 675	735	.....	372
June.....	9, 638.61	9, 572.25	9, 768	.....	448	375
Total.....	115, 663.42	112, 986.85	115, 967	.....	.....	.....

EXHIBIT E—Statement of gross cash receipts, yearly fees, number of registrations, etc., for 19 fiscal years

Year	Gross receipts	Yearly fees	Number of registrations	Increase in registrations	Decrease in registrations
1897-98.....	\$61,099.56	\$55,926.50	75,545	.....	.....
1898-99.....	64,185.65	58,267.00	80,968	5,423	.....
1899-1900.....	71,072.33	65,206.00	94,798	13,830	.....
1900-1901.....	69,525.25	63,687.50	92,351	.....	2,447
1901-2.....	68,405.08	64,687.00	92,978	627	.....
1902-3.....	71,533.91	68,874.50	97,979	5,001	.....
1903-4.....	75,302.83	72,629.00	103,130	5,151	.....
1904-5.....	80,440.56	78,058.00	113,374	10,244	.....
1905-6.....	82,610.92	80,198.00	117,704	4,330	.....
1906-7.....	87,384.31	84,685.00	123,829	6,125	.....
1907-8.....	85,042.03	82,387.50	119,742	.....	4,087
1908-9.....	87,085.53	83,816.75	120,131	389	.....
1909-10.....	113,662.83	104,644.95	109,074	.....	11,057
1910-11.....	113,661.52	109,916.95	115,198	6,124	.....
1911-12.....	120,149.51	116,685.05	120,931	5,733	.....
1912-13.....	118,968.26	114,980.60	119,495	.....	1,436
1913-14.....	122,636.92	120,219.25	123,154	3,659	.....
1914-15.....	115,594.55	111,922.75	115,193	.....	7,961
1915-16.....	115,663.42	112,986.85	115,967	774	.....
Total.....	1,724,024.97	1,649,776.15	2,051,541	.....	.....

NOTE.—Detailed statement for 18 fiscal years, 1897-98, etc., to 1914-15, by months, may be found in Annual Report of Register of Copyrights for year 1914-15 (pp. 177-178, Report of the Librarian of Congress for 1914-15).

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EXHIBIT F—Table of registrations made during fiscal years 1910-11, 1911-12, 1912-13, 1913-14, 1914-15, and 1915-16, arranged by classes*

	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
Class A. Books (including pamphlets, leaflets, and contributions to periodicals):						
(a) Printed in the United States	24,840	26,540	26,784	28,591	29,704	31,312
(b) Printed abroad in a foreign language	1,707	2,294	2,369	2,860	1,843	1,276
(c) English books registered for ad interim copyright	423	452	419	440	379	309
Total	26,970	29,286	29,572	31,891	31,926	32,897
Class B. Periodicals (numbers)	23,393	22,580	23,002	24,134	24,938	26,553
Class C. Lectures, sermons, addresses	102	106	185	159	142	157
Class D. Dramatic or dramaticomusical compositions	3,415	3,767	3,700	3,957	3,797	3,223
Class E. Musical compositions	25,525	26,777	26,292	28,493	21,406	20,644
Class F. Maps	2,318	2,158	2,011	1,950	1,772	1,612
Class G. Works of art; models or designs	3,355	3,224	2,871	3,021	2,965	2,220
Class H. Reproductions of works of art	222	47	13	3	0	0
Class I. Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character	232	500	462	339	513	445
Class J. Photographs	14,469	13,498	12,778	10,390	10,523	10,626
Class K. Prints and pictorial illustrations	14,269	17,639	16,591	15,438	12,935	12,722
Class L. Motion-picture photoplays			892	2,039	2,757	2,934
Class M. Motion pictures not photoplays			61	109	193	306
Renewals	928	1,349	1,065	1,231	1,326	1,628
Total	115,198	120,931	119,495	123,154	115,193	115,967

* For detailed statement of registrations made for fiscal years from 1901 to 1909-10 see Annual Report of Register of Copyrights for 1914-15.

EXHIBIT G—Table of articles deposited during 1913-14, 1914-15, and 1915-16

	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	Total, 1897-1916
1. Books:				
(a) Printed in the United States:				
Volumes.....	20,266	20,296	20,675	.....
Pamphlets, leaflets, etc.....	24,995	25,696	25,682	.....
Contributions to newspapers and periodicals.....	6,076	6,886	8,251	.....
(b) Printed abroad in a foreign language	51,337	52,878	54,608	.....
English works registered for ad in- terim copyright.....	4,916	1,894	1,197	.....
	440	380	299	.....
2. Periodicals.....	56,693	55,152	56,104	903,837
3. Lectures, sermons, etc.....	48,044	49,696	52,922	796,912
4. Dramatic or dramatico-musical composi- tions.....	159	142	157	967
5. Musical compositions.....	4,810	4,136	3,610	58,279
6. Maps.....	54,647	40,437	33,552	854,751
7. Works of art; models or designs.....	3,916	3,530	3,226	68,460
8. Reproductions of works of art.....	3,171	2,969	2,227	58,123
8a. Chromos and lithographs.....	6	0	0	2,030
9. Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character.....	48,712			
10. Photographs.....	542	682	646	3,895
11. Prints and pictorial illustrations.....	19,184	19,357	18,785	478,491
12. Motion-picture photoplays.....	24,925	20,811	19,265	341,125
13. Motion pictures not photoplays.....	3,692	6,596	10,784	22,814
14. Miscellaneous (unclassified articles).....	212	259	524	1,155
15. Foreign books received under act of Mar. 3, 1905.....				778
Total.....				2,527
Total.....	220,001	203,767	201,802	3,642,856

NOTE.—For detailed statement of articles deposited during fiscal years 1897-8 to 1912-13 see Annual Report of Register of Copyrights for 1914-15.

Addendum to the Report of the Register of Copyrights, 1915-16

CONTENTS

Copyright bills and reports, Sixty-fourth Congress, first session:

H. R. act No. 8356; passed the House of Representatives April 3, and referred to Senate Committee on Patents April 4, 1916; page 203.

H. R. Report No. 265, to accompany H. R. 8356; February 26, 1916; page 204.

H. R. Report No. 640, to accompany H. R. 13981; May 5, 1916; page 207.

H. R. bill No. 14226; introduced by Hon. William D. Stephens April 5, 1916; page 209.

[64th Cong., 1st sess. H. R. 8356. In the Senate of the United States, ^{H. R. Act No. 8356} March 30 (calendar day, April 4), 1916. Read twice and referred to the Committee on Patents.]

AN ACT To amend sections twenty-eight and thirty of an Act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and nine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That sections twenty-eight and thirty of the act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and nine, be amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 28. That any person who willfully and for profit shall infringe any copyright in any work protected under the copyright laws of the United States, or who shall knowingly and willfully aid or abet such infringement, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for not exceeding one year or by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, or both, in the discretion of the court: *Provided, however,* That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent the performance of religious or secular works, such as oratorios, cantatas, masses, or octavo choruses by public schools, church choirs or vocal societies, rented, borrowed, or obtained from some public library, public school, church choir, school choir, or vocal society, provided the performance is given for charitable or educational purposes and not for profit.

"SEC. 30. That the importation into the United States of any article bearing a false notice of copyright when there is no existing copy-

right thereon in the United States, or of any infringing copies, matter, or material of any work copyrighted in the United States, is prohibited."

Passed the House of Representatives April 3, 1916.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,
Clerk.

H. R. Report [64th Cong., 1st sess. House of Representatives. Report No. 265.]
No. 265

AMENDMENT OF LAWS RELATING TO COPYRIGHTS

FEBRUARY 26, 1916.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mr. MORRISON, from the Committee on Patents, submitted the following report (to accompany H. R. 8356).

The Committee on Patents, to whom was referred House bill 8356, respectfully report that they have had the same under consideration and recommend that the bill be amended and that the bill as amended do pass.

In line 3 of page 2 of the printed bill the word "oratorios," as found in the existing statute, is spelled "oratories." It was not the purpose of the author of the bill or of the committee to make any change in the present statute other than the ones included in the printed bill as hereinafter set forth. The change in the spelling of the word referred to is the result of inadvertence either by the author or at the Government Printing Office. The committee, therefore, recommend that the word "oratories" in the printed bill be stricken out and the word "oratorios" be inserted in lieu thereof.

The bill proposes to amend sections 28 and 30 of the existing copyright statute.

The bill proposes to amend section 28 to read as follows:

SEC. 28. That any person who willfully and for profit shall infringe any copyright in any work protected under the copyright laws of the United States, or who shall knowingly and willfully aid or abet such infringement, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for not exceeding one year or by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, or both, in the discretion of the court: *Provided, however,* That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent the performance of religious or secular works, such as oratorios, cantatas, masses, or octavo choruses by public schools, church choirs, or vocal societies, rented, borrowed, or obtained from some public library, public school, church choir, school choir, or vocal society, provided the performance is given for charitable or educational purposes and not for profit.

The section as proposed is in the identical language of the corresponding section of the present law, except the typographical error

above referred to and except the language italicized as hereinabove printed. The effect of the proposed amendment to section 28 will be to strike out of the existing statute the words "secured by this act," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "in any work protected under the copyright laws of the United States."

When the present copyright statute was reported to this House by Hon. Frank Currier, the then chairman of the Committee on Patents, on February 22, 1909, Mr. Currier submitted to the House a most elaborate and valuable statement of the purpose of the committee as to each section and subdivision of the act as submitted. It was the manifest intention of the committee that the words proposed to be stricken out, "secured by this act," should have the effect to bring under section 28 all copyrights thereafter protected by the copyright laws of the United States, whether such protection had been procured prior to the enactment of the new statute or would be procured thereafter and thereunder. On page 16 of the report of the committee the following language was used in assigning the reason why, in the opinion of the committee, the language as then proposed in section 28 should be adopted by the Congress.

As far as the report relates to the language of the statute affected by the proposed amendment, it was in the following language:

Section 28 provides that a willful infringement for profit of a copyright shall be a misdemeanor. Such an infringement when affecting a dramatic work or musical composition is a misdemeanor under existing law and punishable by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, with no alternative sentence. This section, as we have it in the bill, applies to all copyrights, but materially modifies the sentence which may be imposed by adding an alternative sentence, as follows: "Or by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, or both, in the discretion of the court."

It is evident that the Committee on Patents used the words "secured by this act" in the same sense in which in section 25 they used the words "protected under the copyright laws of the United States" upon the assumption that after the enactment of the present statute all rights protected under the copyright laws of the United States would be "secured by this act." At a later time the courts were called upon to construe the words "secured by this act." The fact that the committee had used substantially different phraseology in the opening sentence of section 25 relating to civil remedies and the opening sentence of section 28 relating to criminal proceedings doubtless led the court to infer that the Congress intended section 28 to be given a more limited scope than section 25. In the opening sentence of section 23 the words "secured by this act" are used in contradistinction to the words "subsisting in any work at the time when this act goes into effect." This fact may also have influenced the decision of the court. At any rate, the courts have held that the words "secured by this act," as used in section 28, apply to rights originally procured under this act and do not include rights subsisting in any work at the time when this act went into effect.

As a result the penalty provided in section 28, as so construed, applies only to infringements of copyrights originally procured under

the present act. The courts have held that the penalty for infringements of rights subsisting at the time when the present statute went into effect, and continued under and protected by the present law, is the penalty provided in the statute that was in force at the time of the enactment of the present law, and which had been for the most part superseded by the present law. This construction of section 28 adds greatly to the difficulty of preparing indictments based upon infringements of copyrights. The proposed amendment is intended to accomplish what the Committee on Patents manifestly intended to accomplish by the language in section 28. It will simplify the work of the Department of Justice in its enforcement of the copyright laws.

The pending bill proposes to amend section 30 to read as follows:

SEC. 30. That the importation into the United States of any article bearing a false notice of copyright when there is no existing copyright thereon in the United States, or of any infringing copies, matter, or material of any work copyrighted in the United States, is prohibited.

The proposed section is in the identical language of the corresponding section of the present law, except as to the words printed in italic. The effect of the proposed amendment is to strike out of the present statute the words "piratical copies" and to insert in lieu thereof the words "infringing copies, matter, or material."

Section 30 is intended to give to the holders of rights protected under the copyright laws of the United States additional protection by prohibiting the importation of articles bearing false notice of copyright or infringing publications of copyrighted works. Prior sections of the act refer to copyrighted works and also to the materials of such works whether translated into other languages, recast into other versions, or otherwise modified, as in the dramatizing of a nondramatic work or the novelizing of a dramatic work or the recasting of it into some other literary form. The practical importance of section 30 is to authorize the officers of the customhouse to retain possession of works alleged to be infringing, until the rights of the parties can be determined. It has been held, however, that the language of the section, "piratical copies," includes only textual reproductions, and does not include infringing matter or material or the original work in any form other than that of a textual reproduction. This construction, of which the committee make no criticism, makes section 30 ineffectual to protect the rights of the parties in a large proportion of the cases that arise. It is the opinion of the committee that the protection afforded by section 30 should be as large as the rights granted and the protection afforded by the remaining sections of the bill.

[64th Cong., 1st sess. House of Representatives. Report No. 640.]

H. R. Report
No. 640

COPYRIGHT LAW

MAY 5, 1916.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

Mr. OGLESBY, from the Committee on Patents, submitted the following report (to accompany H. R. 13981).

The Committee on Patents, to whom was referred House bill 13981, respectfully report that they had the same under consideration, and recommend that the bill be amended and that the bill as amended do pass.

Amendment No. 1: In line 4 of page 2 of the printed bill change "numbered" to "number."

Amendment No. 2: In line 6 of page 2 insert the word "hundred" in the date, so that this last shall read "August twenty-fourth, nineteen hundred and twelve."

Amendment No. 3: In line 8 on page 2, in the phrase reading "such deposit and registration shall hereafter be held to be sufficient for all purposes," strike out the words "for all purposes," so that the phrase shall read, "such deposit and registration shall hereafter be held to be sufficient."

It is the intention in the bill to make such deposit and registration as it provides for a sufficient compliance with the requirements of the law as to deposit and registration, but not to go beyond that to validate an otherwise possibly defective claim.

The bill proposes to amend section 12 of the copyright act of March 4, 1909, by adding thereto the following:

Provided, however, That in the case of any work referred to in this section wherein copyright has been secured by publication of the work with notice of copyright, which by reason of its character, bulk, fragility, or because of dangerous ingredients can not be expediently filed, the register of copyrights may determine that there shall be deposited, in lieu of two complete copies of such work, such identifying photographs or prints, together with such written or printed descriptions of the work as he shall find sufficient to identify it: *And provided further,* That in the case of motion-picture photoplays and motion pictures other than photoplays, whenever deposit has been made as required by the provisions of the act of Congress (Public, Number Three hundred and three) approved August twenty-fourth, nineteen hundred and twelve, and registration has been secured thereunder, such deposit and registration shall hereafter be held to be sufficient, and shall exempt the copyright proprietor from the deposit of two complete copies of such photoplay or motion picture if it is later reproduced in copies for sale, and the provisions of the amendatory act of August twenty-fourth, nineteen hundred and twelve, are hereby made to apply to motion-picture photoplays and motion pictures other than photoplays that have been reproduced in copies for sale or otherwise published.

Among the classes of works enumerated in section 5 of the copyright act which may have secured copyright by publication of the work with the prescribed notice of copyright, as provided in section 9 of the act, there are a few works which are of such character that they are not de-

sired by the Library of Congress, or of which because of their bulk, or because they are fragile or contain dangerous (inflammatory) ingredients, it is not expedient that actual copies should be filed. It is proposed that in lieu of two copies of such works the register of copyrights shall determine that there shall be deposited such identifying photographs or prints, together with such written or printed descriptions of the work, as he shall find sufficient in each case to identify it. Examples of the classes of works which will be affected by the proposed act are commercial, theatrical, circus, or other large pictorial posters; casts of busts, statuettes, or other similar articles; relief maps; motion pictures, etc.

In the case of motion pictures the act provides that deposit and registration under the provisions of the act of Congress (Public, No. 303) shall be sufficient whether such motion pictures may have been reproduced in copies for sale or otherwise published, and that the copyright proprietor of the motion picture shall be exempt from the deposit of two complete copies (i. e., two complete reels) of such motion picture if it has been reproduced in copies for sale.

Motion pictures were declared subject matter of copyright by the act of August 24, 1912. Registration of copyright motion pictures was provided for in section 11 of the copyright act as amended, upon the deposit of title and description, and of the specified prints taken from the different sections or from each scene or act, respectively, depending upon whether the motion picture is a photo play or otherwise. The registration under section 11, however, was for works not reproduced for sale, and the concluding sentence of that section further provided that "the privilege of registration of copyright secured hereunder shall not exempt the copyright proprietor from the deposit of copies, under sections 12 and 13 of this act, where the work is later reproduced in copies for sale." Section 12 requires that after copyright has been secured by publication of the work (i. e., sale or public distribution) two complete copies of the best edition of the work must be promptly deposited after such publication. In view of the proviso in section 11 and the requirement of the deposit of two complete copies in section 12, motion-picture proprietors have felt obliged to make deposit of two complete reels in the case of all motion pictures which have been reproduced in copies for sale (i. e., published). This has imposed a burdensome obligation upon such proprietors which was not intended. The complete reels are expensive, sometimes very expensive, and they are practically of no greater value for the identification of the motion picture in which copyright is claimed than the selected prints together with the title and description required by section 11 to be deposited in the case of a motion picture. The deposit of the complete reels is of no service to the Copyright Office, and these articles are of no value to the Library of Congress, and by reason of their inflammable character are dangerous. Such deposit also imposes an added burden upon the Copyright Office to no purpose. Motion-picture manufacturers have expressed approval of the purpose and the language of the bill. It is the opinion of the committee that it should become law.

[64th Cong., 1st sess. H. R. 14226. In the House of Representatives. *Bill H. R.*
April 5, 1916.] *14226*

Mr. STEPHENS, of California (by request), introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Patents and ordered to be printed.

A BILL to amend section one, subdivision (b), of the act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and nine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That paragraph (b), section one, of the act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and nine, be amended to read as follows:

"(b) To translate the copyrighted work into other languages or dialects, or make any abridgment, amplification, augmentation, adaptation, or arrangement, or any other version thereof, if it be a literary work; to dramatize it if it be a nondramatic work; to convert it into a novel or other nondramatic work if it be a drama; to arrange or adapt it if it be a musical work; to complete, execute, and finish it if it be a model or design for a work of art."

APPENDIX III

MANUSCRIPTS AND BROADSIDES

I. GIFTS, 1915-16

- From the American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.:
Abraham Weatherwise's Town and Country Almanac for 1782
with ms. diary of Jacob Cushing on interleaved pages. 1 v. 8°.
- From Frank J. Barteman, Washington, D. C.:
Scrap book of Albert Fierbaum while serving with the Eighteenth
United States Infantry at Fort Assiniboine, Mont., 186-. 1 v.
- From Montgomery Blair, Washington, D. C.:
Decorated Civil War envelopes, unused. (11 pieces.)
- From Franchot H. Boyd, Washington, D. C.:
Campaign badge of the Young Men's Whig national convention
at Baltimore, 1844. On white satin.
- From Harry E. Browne, Greenwich, Conn.:
Promissory note of Eleazer Williams, 1822, Aug.
- From Charles M. Bruce, administrator of estate of Mrs. Charles Bruce,
Washington, D. C.:
Executive pardon to Charles Bruce for participating in the
Rebellion, 1865, July.
- From the Comité du Secours national, Paris:
"Collection de 4 affiches vendues 20 francs au profit de L'Oeuvre."
- From John D. Crimmins, New York City:
Letter from Speaker James L. Orr to Joseph Hamlin, 1858, Jan.,
and typewritten copy of letter from Robert R. Livingston to
Governor William Greene, 1783, Jan.
- From Mrs. J. C. Bancroft Davis, Washington, D. C.:
J. C. Bancroft Davis's journal of the Treaty of Washington nego-
tiations, 1871, Jan.-May. 3 v.; Record of the Geneva Arbitration,
being 4 volumes of the diary of Judge Davis, copies of corre-
spondence, newspaper clippings, etc., 1871-72; Letterpress copy
books of the Geneva Arbitration, 3 v.; Geneva Arbitration, Let-
ters received, 1871-72, 4 v. (14 volumes in all)
- From Miss Harriet F. Donaldson, West River, P. O. Anne Arundel
county, Maryland:
Admiral David D. Farragut's general order, 1862, Apr., thanking
the officers and men of the fleet for their conduct in running
the Mississippi forts below New Orleans. D. S. 1 p.
- From Mrs. Helen Fox Engle, Washington, D. C.:
Playbill of the performance of "Our American Cousin" at Ford's
Theater, Apr. 14, 1865.
- From Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, Great Barrington, Mass.:
Miscellaneous personal papers of Alexander Hamilton. (About 50
pieces.)

- From Clarence L. Hay, Washington, D. C., for Mrs. Helen Hay Whitney, Mrs. Alice Hay Wadsworth, of New York City, and for himself:
The first and second drafts of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address and the original of the Second Inaugural Address. (3 pieces, all in Lincoln's handwriting.)
- From Charles Fred. Heartman, New York City:
Facsimiles of six broadside poems and one manuscript of Phillis Wheatley, 1767-78. 1 v.
- From Josiah Hedden, Spring Lake Beach, N. J., representing the grandchildren of George Ashmun:
Abraham Lincoln's last writing, being a penciled card of admission to the White House, to George Ashmun, 1865, Apr. 14. (Deposit.)
- From William A. Hildebrand, Jersey City Heights, N. J.:
Facsimile miniature of theatrical program of "Our American Cousin" at Ford's Theatre, 1865, Apr. 14, with mourning border.
- From Hon. Robert Todd Lincoln, Chicago:
Reprint of John G. Nicolay's article in the Century Magazine, Feb., 1894, "Lincoln's Gettysburg Address."
- From Robert J. Lowry, Atlanta, Ga.:
Miscellaneous bank notes and script of State and private banks and loan associations in Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee, 1861-64 (186 pieces); also 26 envelopes of the same period, with Confederate post-office stamps affixed.
- From Hon. George B. McClellan, Princeton, N. J.:
Additions to the McClellan papers.
- From Charles F. McIntosh, Norfolk, Va.:
Letters to George McIntosh from Andrew Jackson, 1833, July; from James Monroe, 1828, May, and from William Wirt, 1828, Nov.
- From George C. Mann, Milton, Mass.:
Letters from Ethan Allen Hitchcock to Mrs. Horace Mann, 1862-65 (22 pieces); Letters to Maria R. Mann from the Freedmen's Camp, Helena, Ark., 1863, Feb.-Apr.; Letters to Mrs. Horace Mann from various Spanish individuals in South America, New York, and Washington, 1865-76 (63 pieces).
- From the Maryland Society of Colonial Dames for the National Society of Colonial Dames, through Mrs. Alice Garrett, Baltimore, Md.:
Photographic prints of miscellaneous historical documents relating to Maryland and typewritten copies of similar material. (Deposit.)
- From Mrs. Robert M. Mixson, Williston, S. C.:
The Thomas Flournoy papers—orderly book of Wilkinson and Flournoy, 1812-14, orderly book of Flournoy, 1813, and miscellaneous letters and documents. (About 70 pieces.)
- From Charles H. Morss, West Medford, Mass.:
George Y. Bradley's diary of the first Powell expedition through the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, 1869, May-Aug.

- From Edward Lind Morse, Stockbridge, Mass.:
The Samuel F. B. Morse papers.
- From Duane Mowry, Milwaukee, Wis.:
Miscellaneous letters to James R. Doolittle from Lord Napier, C. M. Clay, Winfield S. Hancock, Edgar T. Welles, and others, 1858-66. (15 pieces.)
- From J. Bentley Mulford, Washington, D. C.:
A card from Abraham Lincoln, 1864, Dec., introducing S. F. Headley to Asst. Secy. of War Dana.
- From Mrs. Fred Myers, Savannah, Ga.:
Memoirs of a Hungarian Lady (Phila., 1850), with an autograph signed letter from the author, Theresa Pulszky.
- From the Newark, N. J., Committee of One Hundred:
Poster, in colors, and poster stamps of same, of the 250th Anniversary celebration of the settlement of Newark.
- From Miss Helen Nicolay, Washington, D. C.:
Lincoln's autograph memorandum of Aug. 23, 1864, indorsed by the entire Cabinet.
- From Henry Olerich, Omaha, Nebr.:
Moral substitute for war—Proposed cosmopolitan constitution. Broadside, 1916.
- From the Parliamentary recruiting committee, London:
A collection of recruiting war posters and leaflets, in color, 1915.
- From P. Lee Phillips, Washington, D. C.:
Additions to the Phillips papers; account book of pew rents of the Unitarian Church in Washington, D. C., 1839-46; Confederate and Mexican currency, 1864 and 1914.
- From Theodore J. Pickett, Washington; D. C.:
Motion made in the House of Representatives of the Confederate States of America [n. d.]; Letter from Edmund J. Forstoll to C. G. Memminger, 1862, Jan.; Letters to John T. Pickett from Ben E. Green, 1876, July, and R. P. Trabue [n. d.], and from W. J. Pickett, 1872, Sep.
- From John Gilbert Reid, Shanghai, China:
One volume (Chüan, 14,131) of the Chinese Encyclopedia Yung Loh Ta Tien. (A loan.)
- From Dr. James A. Robertson, Washington, D. C.:
Apolinario Mabini's Manifesto [1904?]. Typewritten copy from Mabini's English translation.
- From George Sinclair, Oxford, Maryland:
Journal of a cruise in the U. S. S. *Vincennes*, 1834-42 (The Wilkes expedition), 1 v. (Deposit.)
- From Ramon Soler, Toa Baja, Porto Rico:
Lottery tickets of the Porto Rico Lottery of 1830. (2 pieces.)
- From Mrs. Charles S. Sperry, through her son, Charles S. Sperry, Boulder, Colo.:
Papers of William Learned Marcy, 1806-57. (Deposit.)

- From Mrs. Alice Hay Wadsworth, New York City:
 Joint donor with Mr. Clarence L. Hay and Mrs. Helen Hay Whitney of Lincoln's Gettysburg and Second Inaugural Addresses.
- From the War College Division of the War Department:
 Orderly books of the Second Massachusetts Regiment, 1777-83. 24 v. (Deposit.)
- From Mrs. Max West, Washington, D. C.:
 [Max West's] Law notes on the Inheritance tax, 19—. 2 v.
- From Mrs. Helen Hay Whitney, New York City:
 Joint donor with Mr. Clarence L. Hay and Mrs. Alice Hay Wadsworth of Lincoln's Gettysburg and Second Inaugural Addresses.
- From Albert T. Witbeck, Brookhaven, Miss.:
 Portions of 4 bills issued as money in 1862 by St. Tammany's Parish, La.
- From Dr. Caldwell Woodruff, Hyattsville, Md.:
 Letters from Thomas Tudor Tucker to John Page, 1791-1808. (38 pieces.)
- From Mrs. John Russell Young, Washington, D. C.:
 Autograph album of Mrs. James G. Dow (née Vance), 1832-40, 1 v., and scrap book of newspaper clippings.

II. GENERAL LIST OF ACCESSIONS, 1915-16

UNITED STATES

Confederate States of America:

Report of the sick and wounded near Pensacola, west Florida, 1861, Oct.: Motion made in the House of Representatives [n. d.]; Bank notes and script of State and private banks and loan associations in Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee, 1861-1874 (186 pieces); Miscellaneous Confederate currency and envelopes.

Continental Congress:

Orders of the Board of war, 1777, Dec.; Letter from Richard Peters to Robert Morris, 1779, May.

Diplomacy:

Journal of J. C. Bancroft Davis of the Treaty of Washington, 1871, Jan.-May, 3 v.; Records of the Geneva Arbitration, 1871-72—diary of J. C. Bancroft Davis, 4 v., letter press-copy books, 3 v., letters received, 4 v. (14 vols. in all.)

Legislative:

Letter from the Speaker of the House of Representatives, James L. Orr, to Joseph Hamlin, 1858, Jan.; Additions to the House of Representatives collection, from the office of the Clerk of the House, from the First to the Thirty-sixth Congress.

Revolution:

Receipt for bread from Thaddeus Fitch, 1776, July; Lottery ticket for the Continental lottery of 1776; Account book of the Commissary general of prisoners of accounts of American officers, prisoners to the British, 1777-78. 1 v.; Ration account of William Annin, 1778, Sep.; Ration account of John Chaloner, 1779, Feb.; Letter from James Searle to John Adams and Francis Dana, 1780?; Edward Carrington's estimate of quartermaster stores to be supplied by the state of Delaware for the southern campaign, 1781, Jan.

INDIVIDUAL STATES

District of Columbia:

Minutes of the proceedings of the Commissioners of Georgetown, 1751-89; Beatty and Hawkins' addition to Georgetown, 1758?; Record of Bye-Laws and Ordinances, 1791-1816; Robert King's survey note-book of Washington streets, 1793-95; Plats of squares with numerous ms. statistics by John Sessford; A volume of city statistics by John Sessford, 1801-57; Petition to Congress, 1811, Jan. 4; Minutes of the Levy court, 1835-47; Assessment and condemnation record of land on the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, 1865-67; Canal and sewerage scrap book, record of transactions with Robert Peter and miscellaneous papers; Surveys and note books of sundry surveys in the western part of the District of Columbia, Rock Creek, Georgetown, and Prince George county, Maryland, 4 v.

Louisiana:

New Orleans tax receipt, 1840, Apr.; Portions of 4 bills issued by the Parish of St. Tammany as money, 1862.

Massachusetts:

Jeremiah Page's receipt for rum, 1763, Feb.; Commissary's receipt for provisions furnished by the town of Westford, 1787, Jan. [Shays' rebellion]

Maryland:

John Oakley's resurvey of Pleasant Plains, 1791; Scrap-book of newspaper clippings relating to Maryland history; Photographic and typewritten copies of historical documents relating to the history of Maryland.

New Jersey:

Stiles, Hezekiah and Ebenezer Blackley, jr. Bill of complaint, by their attorney against Samuel Lewis, 1790; Tickets of the Paterson lottery of the Society for establishing useful manufactures, 1796 (3 pieces); Clinton manufacturing company, Indenture of land transfer, 1838, May.

New York:

Indictment of John Davis for passing counterfeit bills of credit of the colony of New Jersey, 1766, Apr.; Narrative of John Lawrence, as attorney, in case in trespass before the Mayor's court, New York City, Waldron vs. Horsen, 1784; United States Citizenship certificate granted by the New York Supreme court, 1803, Nov.

Pennsylvania:

Indictment by the grand jury of Chester county, 1775, Nov.;
License certificate for a Philadelphia merchant, 1778, Nov.

South Carolina and Georgia:

Miscellaneous papers, land grants, indentures, Confederate bonds,
fire insurance policies, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS**Account Books:**

Cruikshank, R. Letter-book and Day-book, 1827-31.
Fairfax estate. Executor's account with the estate of Thomas,
Lord Fairfax, 1781-98.
Falls Bridge and Turnpike company and Georgetown & Leesburg
Turnpike company, Day-book, 1816-36 and Day-book of the
Falls Bridge Turnpike company, 1836-52.
Gray, Samuel. Memorandum account book, 1746-54.
Nicholas, Robert Carter. Miscellaneous papers, accounts, receipts,
etc., of the settlement of the estate of Lord Botetourt, 1768-71.
(68 pieces.)
Smith, Huie, Alexander & company. Ledger and Day-book,
1784-87.

Almanac:

Abraham Weatherwise's Town and Country almanack for 1782,
with ms. diary of Jacob Cushing on interleaved pages.

America, British Colonies in:

Transcripts of correspondence between the British and Spanish
authorities relative to controversies and other matters regarding
the colonies in America and the West Indies. Contemporary
official copies, 1722-1739. 6 v.

Spanish Colonies in:

Additions to the Schuller collection on the native languages
of South America, bibliographical lists, notes, annotations, etc.,
cartographical lists, and sundry copies of maps.

Autograph album:

Mrs. James G. Dow (née Vance). 1832-40.

China:

One volume (Chüan, 14,131) of the Chinese Encyclopedia Yung
Loh Ta Tien. (Loan.)

Great Britain:

Miscellaneous log books of various vessels of the British Navy,
1808-1840, 61 vessels, 360 volumes; Record of the Court of Sal-
ford, various briefs, 1865-1867.

Journals and Diaries:

Beauregard, Pierre G. T. 1847, Jan.-Sept.
Bradley, George Y. First Powell expedition through the Grand
Canyon of the Colorado, 1869, May-Aug.
Fierbaum, Albert. Memorandum and scrap-book while serving
with the Eighteenth United States Infantry at Fort Assinni-
boine, Mont., 186-.
Lever, Charles. Voyage to rescue Dr. Kane's Arctic expedition,
1855, May-Sept.

Journals and Diaries—Continued.

Malsburg, Friedrich Wilhelm von der. *Diary in America, 1776.* (In German.)

Nisqually House. *Journal of occurrences, 1833-59.* (Photostat copy.)

Rush, Richard. *Diary, 1821, Jan.-June.*

Wilkes expedition. *Journal of a cruise in the U. S. S. Vincennes, 1838-42.*

Mexico and Central America:

Miscellaneous material on Indian languages, chronicles, etc.:

Francisco de Alvarado. *Vocabulario en lengua Misteca, 1593,* recent copy. Guatemala. *Calendario de los Indios, 1685* (Barendt copy and photo. reproduction). Avedaño chronicle; deals with Itzás-Cehaches of Yucatan and has a map of the Petén-Itzá region, 1695-6 (Photo. reproduction). Pedro Beltran. *Declaracion de la doctrina Christiana en el idioma Yucateco, 1746* (Photo. reproduction of Yucatan imprint). *Arte Divocionario and vocabulary of the Cholti language, 1689-95* (Photo. reproduction of ms.). Juan Coronel. *Discursos predicables con otras diversas materias espirituales con la doctrina cristiana, etc. 1620* (Photo. reproduction of ms.). Thomas Coto. *Vocabulario de la lengua Cakchiquel y Guatemateca, etc.* (Photo. reproduction). *Doctrina y Confessionario en lengua Ixil, 1824* (Photo. reproduction of ms.). Notes and extracts of Maya chronology from the Brinton collection (Photo. reproduction). Maya language, *Algunes apuntes sobre la historia antigua de Yucatan* (Photo. reproduction). Maya language, *Collection de Platicas doctrinales y sermones, 1868* (Photo. reproduction of ms.). *Vocabulario Maya y Español (The Maya-Motul dictionary)* (Photo. reproduction of the original in the American Philosophical Society). *Libro de Judio. Collection of folk-lore, medicine, and sooth-sayings of Yucatan Indians* (Photo. reproduction of ms. of 1797-1802). *Noticias de la Provincia de Oaxaca [1800].* Francisco Moran. *Arte en lengua Cholti, 1645* (Photo. reproduction of ms.). *Vocabulario en lengua Cholti* (Photo. reproduction). *Nakuk-Pech Chronica, in Maya language* (Photo. reproduction). Antonio de Remesal. *Indice biografico por orden alfabetica de los nombres, etc. [1850?].* In ms. of José Fernandez Ramirez. Joaquin Ruz. *Gramatica Yucateca* (Photo. reproduction of Yucatan imprint of 1844). José Antonio Sanchez de Luque. *Arte Novissima de Lengua Mexicana dispuesto, 1779.* Paul Wilkinson. Material for a bibliography of the Maya Indians of Yucatan. Francisco Ximenez. *Empiezan la historia del origen de los Indios de esta provincia de Guatemala* (Photo. reproduction). *Arte de las tres lenguas Kakchiquel, Quiché y Tzutuhil* (Photo. reproduction). Xiu Family record, XVI-XIX centuries (Photo. reproduction).

Tlaxcala Province: Miscellaneous orders, correspondence, etc., relating to Tlaxcala, 1788-94. (In Spanish. 1 v.)

One peso notes of the state of Chihuahua, 1914. (2 pieces.)

Orderly books:

- 1777-83, Second Massachusetts Regiment, 24 v.
- 1812-14, James Wilkinson and Thomas Flourney.
- 1813, May-Nov., Thomas Flourney.
- 1814-15, Northern Army of the United States at Plattsburg and elsewhere.

Philippine Islands:

- Apolinario Mabini. Manifesto [1904?]. Typewritten copy from Mabini's English translation.

Religion:

- Account book of pew rents in the Unitarian Church at Washington, D. C., 1839-46.

Science:

- Book of mathematical exercises.

Slave papers:

- Letters from John W. Pittman to John B. Williams relating to the purchase and marketing of slaves, 1835-37. (6 pieces.)

West Indies:

- Lottery tickets of the Porto Rico lottery of 1830 (2 pieces); Letter book of James Redpath, general agent of emigration to Hayti, 1861, Mar.-Dec.

PERSONAL

Argenteau papers. Additions.

- Beauregard, Pierre G. T. Letter, order, despatch books, etc., 1844-83. 51 v.

- Benton, Thomas H. Letter to —?, 1844, Mar.

- Bruce, Charles. Executive pardon for participation in the Rebellion, 1865, July.

- Buchanan, James. Letter to Henry A. Wise, 1852, Apr.

- Butler, Pierce. Letter to Elbridge Gerry, 1788, Mar.

- Calhoun, John C. Letter to Prof. Henry Vethake, 1838, Oct.

- Carroll, Daniel "of Duddington." Letter book and miscellaneous papers, 1787-99.

- Clay, Henry. Letter to Edmund W. Rootes, 1818, Nov.; letter to Nicholas Biddle, 1823, Feb.; letter to E. C. Wines, 1835, Feb.

- Dickinson, John. Letters to Thomas Jefferson, 1801-3. (8 pieces.)

- Duane, William. Letters to Joel Barlow and Fulwar Skipwith, 1801, Jan., and to Joseph Reed, 1827, Aug.

- Farragut, David G. General order thanking officers and men of the fleet under him, 1862, Apr.

- Flourney, Thomas. Miscellaneous papers, 1812-20. (About 70 pieces.)

- Forstoll, Edmund J. Letter to C. G. Memminger, 1862, Jan.

- Gaines, Edmund Pendleton. Letter to Governor Andrew B. Roman, 1831, Nov.

- Granger, Gideon. Letter to Erastus Granger, 1814, Dec.

- Green, Ben E. Letter to John T. Pickett, 1876, July.

- Grosvenor, Thomas P. Letter to his uncle, 1813, Feb.

- Hamilton, Alexander. Legal papers and account books and miscellaneous personal papers. (About 1,250 pieces.)

- Hardie, James A. Papers, 1844-86. (About 345 pieces.)
- Hitchcock, Ethan Allen. Letters to Mrs. Horace Mann, 1862-65. (22 pieces.)
- Jackson, Andrew. Letter to George McIntosh, 1833, July; letter to —?, 1817, Dec.
- Jesup, Thomas S. Letter to Governor W. C. C. Claiborne, 1816, Aug.
- Jones, Roger. Letter to Col. Duncan L. Clinch?, 1829, Mar.
- Julian, George W. Letter to E. A. Stansbury, 1855, Sep.
- Kendall, Amos. Letters to Thomas M. Clark, 1846-47. (13 pieces.)
- Key, Philip Barton. Letter to Ephraim K. Wilson, 1800, Oct.
- L'Enfant, Pierre Charles. Miscellaneous memoranda relating to, collected by Hugh Taggart.
- Lincoln, Abraham. First and second autograph drafts of the Gettysburg Address; autograph draft of the Second Inaugural address; card of introduction to S. F. Headley, 1864, Dec.; card of admission to the White House to George Ashmun, 1865, Apr. 14, the last writing of Abraham Lincoln; Reprint of John G. Nicolay's article in "The Century magazine" "Lincoln's Gettysburg Address."
- Livingston, Robert R. Letter to Governor William Greene, 1783, Jan. (Typewritten copy.)
- McClellan, George B. Additions to the McClellan papers.
- Macomb, Alexander. Letter to Nathan Morse, 1831, Oct.
- Madison, James. Preface to Memoir of Thomas Jefferson [n. d.].
- Mann, Maria R. Letters to her from the Freedman's Camp at Helena, Arkansas, 1863, Feb.-Apr.
- Mann, Mary (Mrs. Horace Mann). Letters from various Spanish individuals in South America, New York, and Washington, 1865-76. (63 pieces.)
- Marcy, William Learned. Papers, 1806-57. (About 5,000 pieces.)
- Marshall, John. Letters to Bushrod Washington, 1819-27. (9 pieces.)
- Mazzie, Philip. Letter to John Page, 1776, June.
- Monroe, James. Letter to George McIntosh, 1828, May.
- Morse, Samuel F. B. Papers.
- Peale, Rembrandt. Letter to Bushrod Washington, 1824, Jan.
- Phillips, Philip and William Hallett. Letter books, 1858-97 (26 v.); Additions to the Phillips papers; miscellaneous letters, 1862-64 (11 pieces).
- Pickett, W. J. Letter to John T. Pickett, 1872, Sep.
- Pulszky, Theresa. Memoirs of an Hungarian Lady (Phila., 1850) with an autograph signed letter enclosed therein.
- Quigley, Thomas. Bill of sale of one eighth portion of a prize brigantine, 1782, Sep.
- Rush, Richard. Opinion on transfer of Cuba to England, 1823.
- Schuyler, Philip. Memorandum book, 1776-79, 1 v.; Miscellaneous letters, 1783-98 (12 pieces).
- Scott, Gustavus. Letters to John Nicholason, 1797, Apr.
- Shippen, William. Account against Edward Shippen for medicine and medical attention, 1752-65.
- Stoddert, Benjamin. Letter to John Templeman, 1799, July.

- Stoughton, Edwin H. Letter to Schuyler Colfax, 1876, Nov.
 Sumter, Thomas. Papers, 1761-1832 (2 v.).
 Swan, Robert. Sale catalogue of books.
 Taggart, Hugh T. Miscellaneous papers.
 Ten Eyck, Jacob S. Indenture of land transfer, 1793, Aug.
 Trabue, R. P. Letter to John T. Pickett [n. d.].
 Tucker, Thomas Tudor. Letters to John Page, 1791-1808 (38 pieces).
 Washington, Henry. Indenture of royal land grant for the benefit of the four daughters of Col. Henry Washington, 1674, May.
 West, Max. Law notes on the inheritance tax [19-?].
 Wilkinson, James. Letters and miscellaneous papers, 1796-1806 (1 v.).
 Williams, Eleazer. Promissory note, 1822, Aug.
 Winder, William H. Letter to Henry B. Dawson, 1860, Mar.
 Wirt, William. Letter to George McIntosh, 1828, Nov.; Letters to Lawrence Washington, 1845, Aug.-Nov. (5 pieces).
 Wise, Henry A. Letters to George W. Mumford, 1855, Aug.-Dec. (3 pieces).
 Wolcott, Roger. Photostat prints of Wolcott letters in the Massachusetts historical society, 1750-54.
 Youle, Amelia and others. Indenture of land transfer, 1822, Feb.
 Youle, John and others. Indenture of land transfer, 1825, Feb.

BROADSIDES

- Alabama:
 Beauregard, Pierre G. T. Announcement of his assumption of command of the military division of the West, 1864, Oct.
- Connecticut:
 Resolve of the General Assembly, 1773, Oct.; Address of the General Assembly, 1789, Oct.
- Confederate States of America:
 Address of President Davis to the People of the free States, 1863, Jan.
- France:
 "Collection de 4 Affiches vendues 20 francs au profit de L'Oeuvre."
- Georgia:
 Address of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the Confederate states, held at Augusta, Ga., 1861, Dec.
- Great Britain:
 London imprint of 1782 of the Magna Carta; Recruiting posters, leaflets, etc., in color, issued by the Parliamentary recruiting committee, 1915.
- Illinois:
 Chicago Prices current, 1855, Dec.
- Iowa:
 Gower's Land agency advertisement, 1855.
- Louisiana:
 John de Neufville & Sons, circular letter to the merchants of the United States with list of prices current in Amsterdam, 1783, Feb.; Particulars of affairs at New Orleans, 1862, Apr.

Maine:

Meeting of conservative Republicans at Augusta, 1841, Jan.

Massachusetts:

The Closet Companion or an help to serious persons in the important duty of self-examination [1800]; To all the electors of Massachusetts of whatsoever political party they may be, Boston, 1808, Mar.; Boston and Albany merchandise transportation rates, 1844, Apr.; Miscellaneous photostat prints of Colonial and Revolutionary broadsides from the collections of the Massachusetts historical society.

Mississippi:

Gen. Earl Van Dorn's plan for organizing a Confederate regiment or brigade, [1862, May]; Braxton Bragg's Address to the Army of the Mississippi, 1862, May; Gen. Richard Taylor's general orders announcing his surrender to Gen. Canby, 1865, May.

Nebraska:

Henry Olerich's Moral substitute for war—Proposed cosmopolitan constitution, 1916.

New Hampshire:

Blodget, Samuel. Advertisement of the sale of his farm at Derryfield, 1806, Dec.

New Jersey:

To the electors of Middlesex County, 1793, Feb.; Address to the Young Men of Essex county, 1827, Dec.; Poster and poster-stamps, in color, of the 250th anniversary celebration of the founding of Newark, 1916.

New York:

Abolition meeting, 1837; Anti-Slavery society convention, Dutchess County, 1837; Lecture by Thomas Austin at Po'keepsie, 1840; Andrew Jackson Allen, Invitation to birthday celebration of the birth of William Shakespeare, 1843, Apr.; Subscription blank for the "New York Reveille," 184-?; Cornelius Vanderbilt's Memorial to Congress for award of contract to carry the mails to San Francisco, 1852, Jan.; Masons, Lafayette Lodge, Annual ball, 1852, Nov.; Mass meeting to be held in Union Square—Loyal National League [1864, Apr.]; Miscellaneous broadsides issued in Herkimer county respecting the draft and filling the county's quota of troops, 1864-65 (9 pieces).

North Carolina:

1 Appeal of Gen. Beauregard to obstruct the roads to impede the advance of the enemy, 1865, Feb.

Ohio:

Legislative act to incorporate the Castalia Manufacturing Company, 1847, Feb.; Eighth annual report of the Medina County Mutual Fire Insurance Co. and notice of an assessment, 1849, with a list of losses; Castalia Manufacturing Co., Blank coupon bond for \$500, 1850; Hahnemannian Life Insurance Co., advertisement, Cleveland, 1854; National Union Association. To the Citizens of Ohio [1863].

Pennsylvania:

Council of Safety—To the Freemen of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, 1776, Nov.; Articles of Privateer agreement, 177-; Meteorological observations for the month of January, 1787; Mathew Carey, Prospectus of Family Bible, 1801, Nov.; Resolutions of synodical meeting of German Lutheran ministers, 1805, June 12; William Tilghman's opinion in case of Charles Lockington, 1813, Nov.; Epitaph on the Constitution, 1832, Feb.; The Election of McClellan [1864]; "Three specimens of the same thing" [1864].

South Carolina:

Charleston mulattoes to Thomas J. Gantt, Esq. [1861]; Hatch, L. M. To the officers and men of the Coast Rangers [1862?]; Trowbridge, C. T. Farewell orders to the 33d U. S. Colored troops, 1866, Feb.

Songs:

"Cornwallis's Surrender" [1783?]; "The Sailor Boy" [1783?]; Miscellaneous broadside songs issued during the period of the Civil War (23 pieces).

Tennessee:

Southern Convention, 1850, Nov.

Theatrical programs:

Ford's Theatre, April 14, 1865, "Our American Cousin"; also a facsimile miniature of similar bill, with a mourning border; Olio playbill, an allegory and tableau, "The Great Rebellion," 186-; Miscellaneous playbills of theatres in Baltimore, Nashville, Washington, D. C., and elsewhere, 1861-71. (About 135 pieces.)

United States:

Campaign badge of Young Men's Whig National Convention at Baltimore, 1844 (On white satin); "White Slavery" [1856?]; "To the Legislators" [n. d.].

Virginia:

Resolves of the House of Delegates, 1796, Dec.; Thomas H. Boyles. To the Governors and executive councils of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, etc., etc., and the President of the Confederate States of America, 1861, Oct.; "To the Citizens of Richmond: By command of the Secretary of War and by order of the Governor of Virginia," 1863, June.

Washington, D. C.:

Congressional Union Committee—"A Traitor's Peace," 1863, Oct.

Miscellaneous:

Facsimiles of six broadside poems and one manuscript of Phillis Wheatley, 1767-78; Photostat prints of miscellaneous broadsides of various States from the originals in the Massachusetts Historical Society, 1689-1823 (60 pieces).

III. LIST OF TRANSCRIPTS FROM MANUSCRIPTS IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM; THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE AND THE FULHAM AND LAMBETH PALACE LIBRARIES

BRITISH MUSEUM:

Selections from the following volumes—

Additional manuscripts—

Newcastle Papers: Official correspondence of Thomas Pelham
Holles, Duke of Newcastle.

(Diplomatic correspondence.)

32744 Vol. LIX. 24 July-Dec. 1725.

32745 Vol. LX. Jan.—.

[32746 contains no papers relating to the colonies.]

32747 Vol. LXII. 14 July-Sept. 1726.

32748 Vol. LXIII. Oct.-Dec. 1726.

32749 Vol. LXIV. Jan.-Mar., 1727.

32752 Vol. LXVII. 15 Sept.-9 Nov., 1727.

32753 Vol. LXVIII. 11 Nov.-Dec., 1727.

32754 Vol. LXIX. Jan.-15 Mar., 1728.

32755 Vol. LXX. 15 Mar.-14 May, 1728.

32756 Vol. LXXI. 16 May-June, 1728.

32757 Vol. LXXII. July-August, 1728.

(General correspondence.)

32943 Vol. CCLVIII. 1-23 Oct., 1762.

32944 Vol. CCLIX. 24 Oct.-12 Nov., 1762.

32945 Vol. CCLX. 14 Nov.-Dec., 1762.

32946 Vol. CCLXI. Jan.-14 Feb., 1763.

32947 Vol. CCLXII. 15 Feb.-March, 1763.

32948 Vol. CCLXIII. Apr.-May, 1763.

32949 Vol. CCLXIV. June-July, 1763.

32950 Vol. CCLXV. Aug.-10 Sept., 1763.

32951 Vol. CCLXVI. 11 Sept.-15 Oct., 1763.

[32952 and 32953, no American material found.]

32954 Vol. CCLXIX. 16-31 Dec., 1763.

32955 Vol. CCLXX. Jan.-15 Feb., 1764.

32956 Vol. CCLXXI. 16 Feb.-12 March, 1764.

32957 Vol. CCLXXII. 13 March-4 April, 1764.

32958 Vol. CCLXXIII. 5 April-20 May, 1764.

32959 Vol. CCLXXIV. 21 May-20 June, 1764.

32960 Vol. CCLXXV. 21 June-July, 1764.

32961 Vol. CCLXXVI. August, 1764.

32962 Vol. CCLXXVII. Sept.-20 Oct., 1764.

32963 Vol. CCLXXVIII. 21 Oct.-15 Nov., 1764.

[32964 no American material.]

32966 Vol. CCLXXXI. March-May, 1765.

32967 Vol. CCLXXXII. June-15 July, 1765.

32968 Vol. CCLXXXIII. 16 July-9 August, 1765.

BRITISH MUSEUM—Continued

Additional manuscripts—Continued

- 32969 Vol. CCLXXXIV. 10 August–20 Sept., 1765.
 32970 Vol. CCLXXXV. 21 Sept.–20 Oct., 1765.
 32971 Vol. CCLXXXVI. 21 Oct.–19 Nov., 1765.
 32972 Vol. CCLXXXVII. 20 Nov.–Dec., 1765.
 32973 Vol. CCLXXXVIII. Jan.–14 Feb., 1766.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE:

Colonial Office, Class 5—

- Vol. 761, [old A. W. I. 173]
 pp. 459–466. [1772, October 23, cov. let.]
 State of the claim of Massachusetts Bay to the
 country between the Rivers Kennebeck and St.
 Croix.
- Vol. 1330, [old Board of Trade, Virginia, 27]
 Contains correspondence, etc., dated from 1760 to
 May, 1764.
- Vol. 1331, [old Board of Trade, Virginia, 27]
 Volume marked: Virginia, Bundle 2. Feb. 13th,
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 letter dated Dec. 24, 1764.)
- Vol. 1332, [old Board of Trade, Virginia, 29]
 Correspondence, etc., 1767–1770.
- Vol. 1333, [old Board of Trade, Virginia, 30]
 Correspondence, etc., 1770–1772.
- Vol. 1334, [old Board of Trade, Virginia, 31]
 Correspondence, etc., 1769–1781. (Marked as being
 from 1772 to 1781.)
- Vol. 1345, [old A. W. I. 205]
 Volume lettered: Virginia, from 1762 to 1767.
- Vol. 1346, [old A. W. I. 206]
 Volume lettered: Virginia, 1768. (Begins with letter
 dated Nov. 24, 1767.)
- Vol. 1347, [old A. W. I. 207]
 Volume lettered: Virginia, 1769. (First letter dated
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- Vol. 1348, [old A. W. I. 208]
 Volume lettered: Virginia, 1770. (First letter dated
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- Vol. 1349, [old A. W. I. 209]
 Volume lettered: Virginia, 1771.
- Vol. 1350, [old A. W. I. 210]
 Volume lettered: Virginia, 1772.
- Vol. 1351, [old A. W. I. 211]
 Volume lettered: Virginia, 1773. (First letter dated
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- Vol. 1352, [old A. W. I. 212]
 Volume lettered: Virginia, 1774.

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Audit Office: Declared Accounts—

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Bundle 821, Roll 1071, to Bundle 829, Roll 1086.

4th instalment and end; January 5, 1766, to January 5, 1784.

Selected items relating to the Plantations.

War Office: Class 1. (Correspondence with Officers in America.)

Vol. 1, [old Volume 11]

Volume lettered: North America Various, 1756 to 1763.

Vol. 2, [old Volume 12]

1773-1776. Gage, Howe, etc.

Vol. 4, [old Volume 14]

1756-1757. Selected folios: 65, 181, 289-291, 381-500, 507. (Mainly correspondence of William Shirley, including some bearing on his controversy with Loudoun. Most of the Shirley letters in the volume duplicate with those in C. O. 5, 46 and 47. Only those not already copied are given here.)

Vol. 5, Volume lettered: North American Correspondence, 1758 to 1764. (Chiefly correspondence of Sir Jeffery Amherst.)

Vol. 7, [old Volume 17]

1766. Correspondence of General Gage.

Vol. 8, [old Volume 18]

Jan., 1767-June, 1769. Correspondence of General Gage.

Vol. 9, [old Volume 19].

July, 1769, to Dec., 1774 [includes some earlier papers]. Correspondence of General Gage.

Vol. 10, [old Volume 20].

Aug., 1776, to Oct., 1780. Correspondence of Generals Howe and Clinton.

Vol. 11, [old Volume 21].

Volume lettered: Quebec and Canada, Carleton, Haldimand, etc. From 1776 to 1780. (Chiefly correspondence of Generals Sir Guy Carleton and Frederick Haldimand, but includes letters and memorials of a number of others.)

Vol. 12, [old volume 23].

Volume lettered: Sr. Henry Clinton & Sr. Guy Carleton & other Miscellany. From Jan., 1781 to 1782.

Vol. 13, [old Volume 24].

Volume lettered: Sr. G. Carleton. No. 5 to No. 66. Sept., 1782, to Nov., 1783.

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941. No. 71: "The Memorial of Thomas Bray, D. D., Relating to the Libraries sent into America." 1704.
- No. 72: "A Draught of a Bill for converting the Negroes, etc., in the Plantations."
- No. 73: Missionaries' library, etc., Approved by the Society, 15 March, 1705.
942. No. 45: "Extract from the Journalls of Virginia and Maryland, showing how acceptable Coll: Francis Nicholson hath been and is to those Governments." 1691-92-1694.
- No. 48: Manuscript copy of the Charter of William and Mary College, with some remarks on it. Dated 8 Feb. 4 Wm. and Mary. [The Charter is not here transcribed. For the remarks see No. 49.]
- No. 49: Remarks from [on] the charter of William and Mary College in Virginia.
- No. 50: Paper beginning "Sr. E. Andr. [os] is an enemy to the College of W. & M. in Virga., as appears by" [12 reasons enumerated]. n. d.
- No. 82: Memorial of Geo. Everett, Shipwright, on the Navy Board's report; addressed to the Lords of the Counsell, Feb. 25, 1694/5.
- No. 98: Letter to Archbishop Tenison from the Maryland Assembly, May 22.
- No. 149: Letter to Archbishop Tenison from church wardens and vestry of Trinity Church, New York, May 22, 1699, concerning the enmity of the then governor to the church. [This document is printed in O'Callaghan's Documents relating to the Colonial History of New York, and is not transcribed here, only the variations from the printed copy being noted.]
952. No. 24: Address in behalf of Mr. Honeyman, of Rhode Island. n. d. [Probably between 1706 and 1709.]
953. No. 24: Council and Burgesses of Maryland to the Bishop of Lincoln, Oct. 18, 1694. [This document is printed in Perry's Collections, Maryland, p. 1, and is not here transcribed, only the variations from the printed copy being noted.]
- No. 65: William Blathwayt to Archbishop Tenison, concerning Dr. Bray, Sept. 1/11, 1699.
- No. 103: John Chamberlayne to Archbishop Tenison, August 1, 1713.

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